

Declassified on 6/12/83

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 10/1/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/14,17,19,24-27/56
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka.		REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN	TYPED BY jls
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.		INTERNAL SECURITY - X Classified by SP7MAC/PMC Declassify on: OADR	

SYNOPSIS:

DECLASSIFIED BY 62290 BCB/mst/vm-8-26-85
ON 6/12/03

JOHN M. CERRUTI, about April, 1955, went to Washington, DC, to visit EZRA POUND. CERRUTI was accompanied by KASPER and an acquaintance of KASPER, a Negro girl, whose name CERRUTI believes was [redacted] LINA LETT advises KASPER enjoyed the company of Negroes and lived with a Negro girl, [redacted] in 1955. [redacted] denies any intimate relationship with KASPER, but states KASPER has been romantically interested in several Negro girls. [redacted] alleges that, at a social party in 1955, KASPER solicited funds allegedly on behalf of the NAACP. [redacted] says KASPER had expressed self in terms of being anti-Communist. Two persons residing in vicinity of book shop, formerly operated by KASPER in New York, describe book shop as a meeting place for Negroes and whites. KASPER, till recently, paid rent on apartment at 526 East Sixth St., NY, NY. KASPER was dismissed from job

AGENCY 2PC 121
REQ. REC'D 6-25-58
REP'T FORW. 7-2-58

APPROVED <i>WJ</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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AGENCY RAB-6-2, DIV. OSI, Secret Service
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with Household Finance Corporation in a peculiar manner in dealing with prospective loan clients. Sources acquainted with some activities of CP, NY area and with some activities at JSSS know of no CP activities or attendance at JSSS on part of KASPER.

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DETAILS:

RE FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, Also Known as John Kasper

Acquaintances of KASPER

JOHN M. CERRUTI, residing 1009 87th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey, owner and operator of a book shop and music store at 140 Mulberry Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and EDWARD A. BRANDT on September 17, 1956, that he has been acquainted with JOHN KASPER since sometime about the end of 1954. He related that his book shop generally deals in books written in the Italian language and that he visits other book shops in the lower part of Manhattan to contact them for the purpose of having them refer people for Italian books to his store. He said in this way he met KASPER at the Make It New Book Shop.

CERRUTI recalls that he visited this book shop operated by KASPER on about three or four occasions and relates that every time he visited there, he noticed both Negroes and whites loitering about the book shop. He said that he recalls that on about two occasions he noticed that there was dancing going on in this book shop operated by KASPER with Negroes dancing with whites.

CERRUTI said that he had read about KASPER's activities in behalf of segregation in the South. He

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stated that he cannot understand how KASPER can profess an anti-Negro attitude because KASPER appeared to be friendly with the Negroes, whom CERRUTI saw at KASPER's book shop. In addition, CERRUTI recalls a trip that he made to Washington, DC, accompanied by KASPER and a friend of KASPER's, a Negro girl, whose first name was [redacted] CERRUTI believes that this Negro girl's last name was [redacted] but is not sure of the last name.

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CERRUTI said that he, CERRUTI, has long been an admirer of EZRA POUND as a poet. He said that POUND has been committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, DC, and that he, CERRUTI, generally visits POUND about once a year. CERRUTI mentioned to KASPER that he was going to visit EZRA POUND and KASPER said that he would like to go along. KASPER said he would also bring this Negro girl, whose first name is [redacted] and CERRUTI, KASPER and KASPER's friend, the Negro girl, all went to Washington, DC, together on the same train about April, 1955, to visit EZRA POUND there.

CERRUTI recalls that most of the way down on the train KASPER and the Negro girl named [redacted] dozed with one arm about each other and with KASPER's head resting on the Negro girl's shoulder. CERRUTI said that, from this, he gathered that the Negro girl, whose first name is [redacted] and KASPER, had more than a passing interest in each other. CERRUTI said that, accordingly, he cannot understand KASPER's present attitude toward the Negroes and KASPER's demands that segregation be enforced.

CERRUTI said that KASPER had never asked CERRUTI to join the White Citizens' Council or any organization whatsoever. CERRUTI said that he himself is not a member of the White Citizens' Council and would not join any such organization. He said that the only

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organization to which he does belong is an organization of ex-United States Marines, veterans of World War I. CERRUTI states that KASPER never indicated any sentiments or sympathies of a pro-Communist nature and never engaged in any activities that were in any way pro- Communist, to CERRUTI's knowledge.

CERRUTI never heard of KASPER attending the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS). In addition, CERRUTI never knew of KASPER expressing any sympathies of a pro-Nazi nature in any way. CERRUTI said that he had heard that some of the members of the National Renaissance Party (NRP), which he termed a pro-Fascist group, had visited KASPER's book shop in New York on occasions, but CERRUTI said that he never knew, or never heard of KASPER being a member of this NRP.

The JSSS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, indicated on May 9, 1956, that the NRP at present is a neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro organization with activities generally confined to the New York area. He said that its principal activities consist of holding outdoor meetings, and the distribution of literature throughout the United States and abroad where it is reprinted by similar organizations. This source stated the NRP leader and founder is JAMES H. MADOLE and its principal financial contributor is FREDERICK WEISS. He said that at present the party membership is very small. The April, 1955, "National Renaissance Bulletin", official NRP publication listed headquarters at 10 West 90th Street, New York City. (u)

The NRP was the subject of a preliminary report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups published

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by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 17, 1954, which stated that this neo-Fascist group's activities and propaganda are clearly subversive and un-American.

Concerning EZRA POUND, mentioned above, the following is noted:

According to an article appearing in the "New York Times", May 6, 1945, issue, entitled "EZRA POUND, Wanted for Treason, Seized by American Forces Near Genoa in Italy", this article reflected that POUND was indicted July 26, 1943, for treason. He had left America at the age of 22 and returned to America in 1939. In 1942, he again tried to return to the United States but failed.

A prolific writer of prose and poetry, he made many broadcasts from outside the United States advocating the United States stay out of the war. Then, when the United States entered the conflict, he sought to persuade Americans to decline to support the war effort.

Born in Idaho, in 1885, POUND said when he left America, "For 22 years I have struggled against the appalling waste of opportunity in America's mental affairs."

According to this article, during a visit to the United States in 1939, EZRA POUND expressed great admiration for BENITO MUSSOLINI and Fascism and described Italy as the "seat of culture in the Occident."

According to an article published in "P.M.", ^{a former NY news-} paper, on February 14, 1946, testimony by four psychiatrists on February 13, 1946, caused a Federal District Court Jury to decide that EZRA POUND was "of unsound mind"

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and incapable of standing trial for treason. After the hearing, Judge BOLITHA J. LAWS committed POUND to St. Elizabeth's Hospital as an insane person. The Federal treason indictment still remained outstanding in the event that he recovered sufficiently to stand trial.

Mrs. LINA ~~ELYDON~~ LETT, Apartment 4C, 5 Minetta Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents EDWARD A. BRANDT and WILLIAM C. JOHNSON on September 25, 1956, that she became acquainted with JOHN KASPER sometime around August, 1954. She made the acquaintance of KASPER through her former husband, PAUL LETT. She stated that this relationship with KASPER developed into a very intimate relationship which resulted in her leaving her then husband, PAUL ~~LETT~~, and which resulted in her sharing the same residence with KASPER at 526 East Sixth Street, New York, New York, and at 5 Minetta Street, New York, New York, between October, 1954 and Christmas, 1954.

Mrs. LETT advised that in October, 1954, she invested a few thousand dollars in a joint business venture with JOHN KASPER. This business was a book store named the Make It New Book Shop located at 169 Bleecker Street, New York, New York. She stated that she furnished the entire capital for the business. Mrs. LETT advised that her association with KASPER terminated in February, 1955, at which time Mrs. LETT also withdrew from the book store business venture. Mrs. LETT stated that she has recovered from KASPER \$400 of her original investment.

Mrs. LETT further advised that during her association with the book store, there was little, if any, profit. However, she added that KASPER used to receive considerable financial support from KASPER's mother. She knew of no other source of income of KASPER, but added that KASPER's numerous girlfriends, no doubt, financially aided KASPER.

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Mrs. LETT advised that there was a young Negro girl by the name of [redacted] who used to work in the Make It New Book Shop. She stated that KASPER left her, Mrs. LETT, to commence living with [redacted]

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Mrs. LETT related that the Makeit New Book Shop seemed to be a gathering place for students, both white and Negro. She said that some of these students were alleged to be members of the NRP. She did not believe KASPER to be a member of the NRP. She described KASPER as a "radical" and elaborated by stating that KASPER is a peculiar individual, who seems to be always seeking adventure in one form or another. She did not believe KASPER to be a Communist or pro-Communist in his sympathies or activities and stated she could best describe KASPER as "an opportunist".

Mrs. LETT said that KASPER is a very convincing conversationalist and always appears to have a great number of girlfriends. She made the statement that she believes it possible that KASPER might be a homosexual, stating that this belief is founded on the basis of KASPER's association with men, whose identities she cannot recall, who outwardly exhibited feminine tendencies.

Mrs. LETT said that it is hard for her to understand KASPER's present fight against the desegregation of the Negro race, inasmuch as KASPER had never previously evidenced any hatred for the Negro race to her knowledge.

Mrs. LETT advised that KASPER did associate with members of the Negro race in the ordinary course of business at the Make It New Book Shop. She stated that KASPER did, on occasions, also attend private parties which were attended by ^{both} white and Negro persons. Mrs. LETT added that KASPER, in view of his liking for females, was interested in several Negro girls from more than "a fatherly viewpoint". According to Mrs. LETT, KASPER never expressed any dislike for Negroes, but on the contrary, seemed to

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enjoy their company. She stated that there was only one colored employee at the MakeIt New Book Shop, namely the forementioned young girl, whose name is [REDACTED]

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Mrs. LETT advised that she had no knowledge that KASPER ever attended the JSSS. She added that KASPER is a "lazy person", who talks a great deal about his literary aspirations, but never acts in any manner to effect those aspirations.

[REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York, advised Special Agents EDWARD A. BRANDT and WILLIAM C. JOHNSON on September 26, 1956, that she had worked from about February, 1955, to April, 1955, for JOHN KASPER at the MakeIt New Book Shop, 169 Bleecker Street, New York, New York. She stated that the book store was a gathering place for both white and Negro students from various New York City educational institutions, interested in cultural development. She stated that there were no political meetings of any nature taking place at this book store and advised that she never saw any literature being distributed there other than the customary book sales. She advised that the gatherings were on an informal basis, and that often a little dancing might be engaged in by the students in attendance.

[REDACTED] stated that she is aware of KASPER's present activities against the desegregation of the Negro race. She stated that KASPER's present attitude "of hatred" towards the Negro race is a complete reversal of the attitude KASPER had when she, a Negress, was associated with KASPER in the operation of the MakeIt New Book Shop.

[REDACTED] related that KASPER, on several occasions, was in attendance at social parties held at some of the Negro students homes. She advised that she cannot recall the identities of the Negro students

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who held these particular parties at their homes. [redacted] recalls that at one of these social parties, KASPER had solicited funds, allegedly as contributions in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

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[redacted] advised that KASPER was romantically interested in several Negro girls, whose names she cannot recall at the present time, but she advised that these Negro girls did not reciprocate KASPER's interest.

[redacted] denied having ever lived with KASPER and stated that her relationship with KASPER was never intimate.

[redacted] advised that it is hard for her to understand KASPER's present attitude in regard to Negroes, inasmuch as KASPER had formerly expressed himself in her presence, as being very much against segregation of the Negro race. Further she recalls that KASPER had expressed himself in terms signifying a very warm affection for the people of the Negro race. [redacted] added it was her understanding that KASPER had been a godfather to several Negro children, whose names she cannot recall at the present time.

[redacted] advised that she had no reason to suspect that KASPER had ever been affiliated in any way with the Communist Party or any subversive group. She advised that KASPER had expressed himself in terms which led her to believe that KASPER was very much anti-Communist. She had no knowledge of KASPER having ever attended the JSSS.

[redacted] further advised that there were several persons who visited the Make It New Book Shop, whom she understood were members of the NAA. However, [redacted] was of the opinion that KASPER was not a member of this organization. She knew of no clubs or organizations of which KASPER ever was a member

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[redacted] advised that she was a personal friend of a Negro writer named TED JOANS and that JOANS had questioned her regarding her knowledge of KASPER. She said that this may have been the source of any story which JOANS may have written about KASPER's racial views. She added that she does not know the address of TED JOANS or where he is employed, but does know that he is a writer. (It is noted that information will be set out hereafter concerning an article in a weekly newspaper, "The Village Voice", reflecting statements from TED JOANS regarding KASPER).

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The Communist Party, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Past Employment

Mr. A. P. DONOVAN, Manager, Household Finance Corporation, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, advised SA WILLIAM C. JOHNSON on September 26, 1956, from available records, that JOHN KASPER had been employed by his firm as a field representative from January 15, 1954, to July 26, 1954, at which time KASPER was dismissed. KASPER's Social Security Number, from these records, was indicated to be 060-28-0049, his residence as 526 East Sixth Street, New York, New York, and his birthdate as October 21, 1929. KASPER's past employment was listed as follows:

Make-It-New Book Shop - 6 months

Library of Congress, researcher - 7 months

Bluebird Inn, manager and bartender
(no address or dates listed)

Washington Spectator, copier - 2 months
(no address listed)

Square Dollar Series - one year
(no address listed)

Merchant Marine - 1947

(In regard to the above employments, it is noted that the records contained no date for any of these employments beyond Merchant Marine - 1947).

Mr. DONOVAN stated that KASPER was dismissed in view of KASPER's peculiar manner in dealing with prospective loan clients. He described KASPER as the "Bohemian type" and one who possesses an inferiority complex. He stated that the incident leading up to

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KASPER's dismissal grew out of KASPER's prolonged and embarrassing questioning of a prospective client's 15 year old daughter.

Mr. DONOVAN stated that he had never received any information relative to any interest for or against the Negro race on the part of KASPER, other than one incident. He stated that this incident involved an unscheduled visit by another employee of Household Finance Corporation to the residence of KASPER, at which time KASPER was being visited by a middle-aged Negro woman. KASPER subsequently explained to said employee that this Negro woman was being taken by him, KASPER, to Bellevue Hospital, New York, New York, for treatment.

DONOVAN had no knowledge regarding any remarks made by KASPER against the Negro race at any time. He knew of no association on the part of KASPER with any member of the Negro race other than the above-mentioned incident.

Mr. DONOVAN stated that he had no reason to suspect that KASPER might be affiliated with the Communist Party, or any other subversive group. DONOVAN stated that KASPER had never indicated to him in any manner that KASPER was attending or had ever attended the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS). DONOVAN also had no knowledge, or had never heard of KASPER being associated with the National Renaissance Party (NRP).

Alleged Attendance at
Parsons Art School

It is noted that on September 11, 1956, one JOSEPH BARCO, Mc Kee City, New Jersey, advised SA LEO T. CLARK

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of the Newark Office that BARCO's daughter recognized a photograph of KASPER, which had appeared in the September 7, 1956, issue of "Life" magazine, as a person who had been a fellow student at Parsons Art School, 57th Street, New York City, where BARCO's daughter had attended school within the past few years.

BARCO said that his daughter had told him that KASPER, while attending that school, always seemed to be especially friendly with Negroes, went out of his way to associate with them, and lived with one for a time. BARCO also advised that KASPER was reported to be a partner in a small establishment on Bleeker Street, New York, operating under the name of the Make-It-New Book Shop.

In regard to the above, it is noted that the 1956-1957 issue of the Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, fails to reflect therein any listing for a Parsons Art School. However, there is a listing for a Parsons School of Design, located at 401 East 54th Street, New York, New York.

At this latter school Miss ANNA PRENTICE, Registrar, Parsons School of Design, advised SA WILLIAM C. JOHNSON on September 25, 1956, that the records of the Parsons School of Design, which does teach art, fails to reflect any attendance at present, or in the past, for a person by the name of FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, JOHN KASPER, or any variation of the spellings of these names.

Inquiries Vicinity 169
Bleecker Street, New York,
New York

Mrs. ROMALT BRUNO, 201 Sullivan Street,
New York, New York, Superintendent of the premises

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at 169 Bleecker Street, New York, New York, and who lives around the corner from the last mentioned address, advised SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and EDWARD A. BRANDT on September 17, 1956, that, to the best of her recollection, JOHN KASPER had commenced the operation of Make-It-New Book Shop in a store located on the street level at 169 Bleecker Street, about November, 1954. She said that the store had been operated thereafter by the Make-It-New Book Shop until about the early part of the summer of 1956, at which time the stock of the Make-It-New Book Shop had been removed from the store since KASPER had been dispossessed for non payment of rent. She stated, however, that after January, 1956, she does not recall any activity at the Make-It-New Book Shop, stating that she believed that KASPER was away from the shop from that time and that he had mentioned that he was operating a book shop in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. BRUNO said that the Make-It-New Book Shop usually opened up in the late afternoon and stayed open through the early evening and night hours.

Mrs. BRUNO said that on several occasions when she entered the book shop to make inquiry for the rent which was due she had noticed groups of people there sitting around the book shop whom she would describe as "Bohemian." She explained this by stating that these people seemed to be students of the type that patronized Greenwich Village and included both whites and Negroes.

Mrs. BRUNO related that she usually had difficulty getting the rent money from JOHN KASPER. She advised that she had never noticed any indication of any activities at this book store which she would

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deem in any way pro-Communist, pro-Nazi, pro-Fascist, or in any way against the principles of the United States form of government. She further said that she had never seen any indication of any activities on the part of KASPER while he was at this book shop which would lead her to believe that he was in favor of segregation of the Negroes.

Mrs. BRUNO knew of no attendance on the part of KASPER at the JSSS, and stated that she had no knowledge concerning any membership or activities on the part of KASPER in the NRP.

Mrs. BRUNO said that when the book shop was first opened by KASPER he had been assisted in its operations by a white woman known to her as Mrs. LINA LETT, but that thereafter Mrs. LETT left and KASPER was assisted by a young Negro girl whose name Mrs. BRUNO did not know. Subsequently, this Negro girl left and KASPER was assisted by a young blonde white woman whose name also Mrs. BRUNO did not know.

ANTHONY SANTILLA, operator of a shoe repair shop at 163 Bleecker Street, New York, New York, advised SAS EDWARD A. BRANDT and WILLIAM C. JOHNSON on September 26, 1956, that it was a great surprise for him to hear of JOHN KASPER's present activities in favor of segregation of Negroes.

SANTILLA stated that KASPER had formerly operated the Make-It-New Book Shop which adjoined SANTILLA's shoe repair shop. SANTILLA related that a great number of Negro students, as well as white students, used to frequent KASPER's book store. SANTILLA said that he had observed KASPER, on several occasions, in the company of Negroes, on the street

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outside the book store, at which time KASPER appeared to be quite friendly with these Negroes.

Mr. SANTILLA stated that, on several occasions, dancing was engaged in at KASPER's book store. He knew of no political activities ever carried on at KASPER's book store and was of the opinion that the book store was merely a gathering place for students. Mr. SANTILLA stated that he knew of no information which might indicate any affiliation with a subversive group on the part of KASPER.

Inquiries at
526 East Sixth Street,
New York, New York

Mrs. ELIZABETH BILANCHUK, Superintendent of the premises at 526 East Sixth Street, New York, New York, advised SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and EDWARD A. BRANDT, on September 17, 1956, that JOHN KASPER has rented, for at least several years, apartment 11 located on the third floor of these premises.

She advised that the apartment is still maintained in the name of JOHN KASPER but that KASPER has not, to her knowledge, resided at this apartment since at least the latter part of 1955. She further stated that she has no knowledge that anyone has used or occupied KASPER's apartment at this address while KASPER has not been residing there.

She said that she recalls that KASPER mentioned to her at one time that he was going to Washington, D.C. to operate a book store there. She related that she could not understand why he continued

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to maintain the apartment at this address in New York City except that the rent was very cheap for the apartment and that he might feel that he could use the apartment overnight whenever he visited New York.

Mrs. BILANCHUK said that she had read in the newspapers of KASPER's activities in favor of segregation of the Negro race and advised she had been surprised to find out that he was a man of these opinions.

She related that KASPER was an extremely quiet tenant at these premises, one who was not known to anyone else in the neighborhood, to her knowledge, since he was seldom at the premises.

She further advised that she had no knowledge at any time of any activities on the part of KASPER which she would deem to be pro-Communist in nature. She specifically did not know of any attendance on the part of KASPER at the JSSS, or any membership on the part of KASPER in the NRP.

JOHN PETERS, 210 East 14th Street, New York, New York, who is the renting agent and real estate manager for the building 526 East Sixth Street, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES P. MARTIN on September 19, 1956, that he has occupied this position for the last three and a half years. He stated that when he assumed this position JOHN KASPER was a tenant in apartment 11 at 526 East Sixth Street, and has been a tenant since. He said that he understood, however, that KASPER has not occupied this apartment since about the latter part of 1955 and knows that KASPER has been in Washington, D.C. during 1956.

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PETERS said that the rent for this apartment is extremely small being only \$13.50 a month, but said that nevertheless he has consistently had trouble securing the rent from KASPER and has, on several occasions, started dispossess proceedings against KASPER but each time KASPER would come through with the payment of the rent and the proceedings would be stopped.

PETERS said that his files disclosed a letter bearing no date which he had received from JOHN KASPER on August 27, 1956, which stated as follows:

I have just returned from Europe and find my rent at 526 East Sixth Street, apartment 11, New York 9, New York, has not been paid. I had left the responsibility for such matters to be attended by a friend, but through carelessness he seems to have neglected my rent on Sixth Street.

Enclosed please find check in amount of \$27 in full payment of two months rent.

PETERS said that this was the last rent he had received from KASPER and stated that the rent for the month of September had not been received and that accordingly dispossess proceedings had been started again against KASPER. PETERS said that this time he intends to go through with the dispossess proceedings since KASPER has caused so much trouble in the past by refusing to furnish his rent when due.

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PETERS knew of KASPER's recent activities of a segregation nature through having read same in the newspapers. He said, however, that previous to that he had no knowledge that KASPER had ever been engaged in any activities of a segregation nature.

PETERS also said that he never had any knowledge which would lead him to believe that KASPER was in any way pro-Communist in his sympathies or activities or that KASPER had ever attended the JSSS or had been a member of any organization known as the NRP. PETERS also had no knowledge concerning any association on the part of KASPER with Negroes or any knowledge concerning anyone ever using KASPER's apartment in the latter's absence.

Miscellaneous

T-1 on September 26, 1956, advised SA EDWARD A. BRANDT that he had no knowledge concerning any attendance by KASPER at the JSSS or concerning any activities or sympathies on the part of KASPER of a pro-Communist nature (S) (u)

In regard to the NRP, T-1 advised that he knew that a few members of the NRP had visited, at times, the Make-It-New Book Shop operated by KASPER but on an infrequent basis. T-1 said that it would appear, therefore, that KASPER must have been acquainted with and sympathetic toward the NRP, or else the members thereof would not have bothered to visit KASPER's book shop. T-1 had no knowledge, however, that KASPER ever was a member of the NRP. (S) (u)

T-1 advised that the newspaper "The Village Voice," published for the residents of the Greenwich Village area of New York City, in its issue of

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September 12, 1956, contained the following:

"Given a year in jail in Tennessee last week for stirring up anti-integration riots, JOHN KASPER, 26, left the Village only about a year ago after starting the Make-It-New Bookshop at 169 Bleecker Street. He is remembered by many villagers, among them Negro artist Ted Joans, who yesterday told The Voice: 'His bookshop did contain a lot of Fascist-type literature, but he apparently had no grudge against colored people then. At one time he had a colored girl friend, and he once interceded with a landlord to help myself and my white wife to get an apartment.'"

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with some of the activities of the JSSS, advised on September 27, 1956, that he had been invited to several interracial gatherings held at KASPER's book store located somewhere on Bleecker Street, New York, New York. The source recalled that only on one occasion was KASPER there and the source was accordingly not well acquainted with KASPER. (S) (u)

T-2 said that he did know that KASPER had a colored girlfriend who assisted KASPER in operating the book store. T-2 could not recall the name of this colored girl but described her as 27 years old, light skin, and rather tall. (S) (u)

T-2 said that he noticed all types of literature at this store but could recall nothing (S) (u)

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specific regarding this literature. T-2 related no one at the book store, including KASPER, had urged the source to join any organization or to contribute to any group. (S) (u)

T-2 had no information regarding any Communist or fascist connections which KASPER may have had and T-2 had no information that would indicate that KASPER had ever attended the JSSS, or had ever belonged to the NRP. (S) (u)

The following sources, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past and all of whom have knowledge of some activities of the Communist Party in this area, were contacted but could furnish no information regarding KASPER:

T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8 and T-9

T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has knowledge of some activities of the Communist Party in this area, and who has knowledge regarding some of the activities at the JSSS, could furnish no information regarding KASPER.

The following sources, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past and all of whom possess knowledge of some activities at the JSSS, were contacted but could furnish no information regarding KASPER:

T-11, T-12, T-13 and T-14

-RUC-

JPM:VAK
-12-

NY 105-19792

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located	
(u)(c) T-1 [redacted]	Re NRP documentation				
(u)(c) [redacted]	Information re KASPER	9/26/56	SA EDWARD A. BRANDT	Instant report	(c)
(u)(c) T-2 [redacted]		9/27/56	SAS BENJAMIN P. MC MANUS & EDWARD A. BRANDT	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-3 [redacted]	Negative re KASPER	9/25/56	SA JAMES P. HALLERON	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-4 [redacted]	"	9/27/56	" b7D	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-5 [redacted]	"	9/26/56	"	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-6 [redacted]	"	9/27/56	SA ARTHUR P. HEALY	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-7 [redacted]	"	9/26/56	"	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-8 [redacted]	"	9/26/56	"	"	(c)
(u)(c) T-9 [redacted]	"	9/27/56	CHARLES D. SHORES	"	(c)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JPM:VAK
-13-

NY 105-19792

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File NO. where Located
T-10 [redacted]	Negative re KASPER	9/25/56	SA PATRICK J. STOKES	Instant report
(u)(X) T-11 [redacted]	"	9/25/56	SA R.C. RUFFING	"
(u)(X) T-12 [redacted]	"	9/25/56	SA CARMELO GRAFFAGNINI	"
(u)(X) T-13 [redacted]	"	9/26/56	SA W. DONALD DE WITT	"
(u)(X) T-14 [redacted]	"	9/27/56	"	"

b7D

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols have been utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that mention is made in instant report to an article appearing in the publication "Village Voice" reflecting statements made regarding KASPER by one TED JOANS. It is further noted that Washington Field furnished information that a similar article had appeared in Jet magazine and the Bureau authorized interview of TED JOANS concerning the contents of said article, if the files of NYO contained

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

X

JPM:VAK

-14-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-19792

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

no information which would preclude such interview. Files of the NYO contained no pertinent information identifiable with TED or THEODORE JOANS. However, attention is drawn to NY teletype to Bureau dated 9/27/56 reflecting that the NYO recommends that no attempt be made to interview JOANS since it is felt that any interview of JOANS would result in the latter's divulging the nature of such interview to news publications. Accordingly, no interview of JOANS will be conducted by the NYO unless instructions to do so are received from the Bureau.

REFERENCE Report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN, 8/22/56, NY.
 WFO airtel to Bureau, 9/21/56.
 Bureau airtel to NY, 9/21/56.
 Bureau airtel to NY, 9/25/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~X~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Date 10/1/56	Investigative Period 10/1/56 9/12,14,15,17,24,27/56
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, aka.		Report made by CHARLES B. STANBERY	Typed By: MFL
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

Synopsis:

JOHN KASPER, official of White Citizens' Council of Washington, D. C., visited ASA CARTER, Executive Secretary, Alabama Citizens Council in Birmingham, during the week of 9-10-56, and made speeches favoring segregation. Fifteen Klansmen appeared at Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, where KASPER spoke on night 9-13-56. KASPER said he was honored at presence of these men. KASPER is quoted as having said, "We now have this battle joined. There is no question about it...Some of us may die before this thing is over." KASPER is quoted as having made other similar statements while in Alabama.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DETAILS: DATE 8-26-83 BY SP7MAC/PMC

- RUC
e/df(s)

AGENCY **AR 06, 6-2, ONI, OSI, S, Int**
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. **10-4-57**
HOW FORW. **RIS**
BY **CFW-22**

ACTIVITY OF JOHN KASPER IN THE BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 8 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM) 1 - Knoxville (105-122) (Info) (RM) 1 - Mobile (105-258) (Info) (RM) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist. Charleston SC (RM) 1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (RM) 6 - Washington Field (100-33226) (RM) 3 - Birmingham (105-375)		100 - 423395 - 196	RECORDED - 78
			INDEXED - 78
			EX-118

COPIES DESTROYED

211 OCT 28 1963

EXP. PROC.

BH 105-375

September 12, 1956, that JOHN KASPER, official of the White Citizens' Council of the District of Columbia, visited ASA CARTER, Executive Secretary, Alabama Citizens Council, in Birmingham, during the week of September 10, 1956. T-1 said he talked to JOHN KASPER on September 12, 1956, and that KASPER said he was in Alabama on a speaking tour as the guest of ASA CARTER. T-1 said he heard KASPER say that he, KASPER, had received hundreds of letters and telegrams since his action at Clinton, Tennessee, where he made speeches and passed out literature opposing integration at the Clinton High School. KASPER further said, according to T-1, that the people at Clinton, Tennessee supported him, and that they were for what he was doing. T-1 further stated he heard KASPER say, "Every type of resistance is necessary to fight the open and naked display of power wielded by the United States Supreme Court." KASPER also said, according to this informant, that, "A lot of pro-segregation groups believe they can stop this thing in the courts. This is ridiculous--the courts are too corrupt."

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 14, 1956, that he attended a rally at the Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, on the night of September 13, 1956, and that JOHN KASPER made a speech favoring segregation. T-1 said there were approximately four to five hundred persons present and that at the end of KASPER's speech, 15 robed and hooded Ku Klux Klansmen appeared and shook hands with KASPER. KASPER said he was deeply honored by the presence of these men and that such groups as the Ku Klux Klan are needed to preserve segregation, according to T-1. T-1 said KASPER stated, "We need all the rabble-rousers we can get." KASPER predicted someone would be killed before the fight was finished. T-1 said KASPER made the following statements: "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it. A collapse of law and order is near at hand. The purpose of White Citizens Councils is seizing local control of local affairs and I mean seizing it." T-1 said that KASPER also told the crowd at the Central Park Theatre to immediately ascertain the identity of people who favor integration in their community and "take care of them." According to T-1,

BH 105-375

KASPER stated, "We will have to have our martyr and some will have to die before this is over. The Federal Government means death to all of us." T-1 said he learned that ASA CARTER planned to use JOHN KASPER to make inroads on a rival group of citizens councils in Alabama, headed by State Senator SAM ENGELHARDT of Shorter, Alabama.

T-1 said that KASPER, in his speech at the Central Park Theatre, attacked Governors FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee, CHANDLER of Kentucky, and FOLSOM of Alabama, stating that these governors have shirked their responsibilities to their people. T-1 said he heard KASPER say that he intends to turn the White Citizens Councils into "roving bands" which groups would be ready to proceed to any point in the Southern areas where integration is attempted.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish correct information, advised on September 15, 1956, that he was present at the Central Park Theatre in Birmingham on the night of September 13, 1956, and heard JOHN KASPER make a speech favoring segregation. T-2 stated he heard JOHN KASPER make the following statements which he managed to copy down verbatim:

"We now have this battle joined. There is no question about it."

"If a nigger in Montgomery can pay a quarter to the NAACP, there is no reason why a white man can't give a dollar to our organization."

"This issue of segregation is the burning issue of our times."

"We are demanding a government which is a servant of the people--not it's master."

"We can no longer wait. We can no longer put it off. We must fight by every available means."

BH 105-375

"The Supreme Court is enforcing a manner of life that we do not want and will not have."

"We believe that total collapse of law and order is at hand."

"We must use every means to stop the niggers--every means."

"We have fought our legal fight. We have no recourse in a court. We will see in this case if freedom of speech exists."

"Some of us may die before this thing is over."

"We have got to pull ourselves up by our own boot straps."

"They hate ACE CARTER because he tells the truth."

"We believe in exposing and cutting out your next door neighbor if he is an integrationist."

"We are going to deal with the National Guard when they get here."

T-2 further stated that JOHN KASPER said "we" are going to organize the entire states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. T-2 said KASPER referred to Governor JAMES E. FOLSOM of Alabama as an "enlarged ape-like form in the state house in Montgomery." According to this informant, KASPER referred to Governor FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee as "SMILEY" CLEMENT, at which time the crowd booed loudly and shouts of "Hang him!" were heard. T-2 said that 15 Klansmen, by actual count, appeared in the auditorium near the end of KASPER's speech; that these men were fully robed and hooded and it was impossible to identify them. T-2 said that when the Klansmen came on the stage, ASA CARTER said he was proud to be on the stage with them. T-2 said that the crowd at the Central Park Theatre was well-behaved and appeared to be

BH 105-375

composed of citizens of average means. He said the crowd was not composed of "riff-raff". T-2 estimated there were approximately 400 persons present.

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 17, 1956, that JOHN KASPER intended to speak at Anniston, Alabama on the night of September 15, 1956, but that City authorities in Anniston refused KASPER the use of the City Auditorium. T-1 stated he had learned that City officials at Montgomery, Alabama, refused to permit KASPER to speak on Sunday afternoon, September 16, 1956, at Montgomery, and that hotel authorities there refused KASPER permission to use the ball room of the Hotel Jeff Davis, which KASPER had previously rented.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-3, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish correct information, advised on September 24, 1956, that he attended a meeting of the East Lake Citizens Council otherwise known as the Eastern Section Citizens Council, at Cascade Plunge on the night of September 20, 1956. He said that an individual by the name of EARL NEWMAN presided. T-3 said that the main event of the evening was a speech by JOHN KASPER, official of the Citizens Council of Washington, D. C. T-3 said that KASPER talked about his recent trip to Clinton, Tennessee. KASPER said he went to the homes of citizens in Clinton and asked them if they wanted Negroes to attend their schools. He told these people to picket and to strike against integration. KASPER said he told the people of Clinton that they did not have to send their children to school. T-3 said KASPER stated that the real issue at Clinton was "Do we or don't we have a Constitution?" T-3 said he heard KASPER say that an iron curtain surrounds the people of Clinton, Tennessee today and that "when law and order break down, it is up to the people to remedy the situation." T-3 said KASPER stated that people are not allowed to talk about integration at Clinton, Tennessee; that he saw three people standing on the street corner at Clinton and a Deputy Sheriff told them to move on. KASPER quoted the Deputy as saying, "You're not allowed to have

BH 105-375

meetings here. I don't care about your meetings." According to T-3, there are people in Clinton, Tennessee at the present time who are seeking ways and means of communicating with each other concerning the segregation problem. T-3 said KASPER did not elaborate upon this latter statement.

According to an Associated Press story in the "Birmingham Post-Herald," a daily newspaper, for September 25, 1956, JOHN KASPER was arrested at Oak Ridge, Tennessee on September 24, 1956, on an indictment of "Sedition and inciting to riot, growing out of early demonstrations in nearby Clinton." This article further stated that KASPER, age 26, was released from jail at Clinton the same date under \$2,000.00 bond put up by "local followers".

On September 27, 1956, Detective HAROLD FINCHER, Birmingham Police Department, advised he attended a public rally at Central Park Theatre, Birmingham, on September 13, 1956, at which JOHN KASPER spoke. FINCHER said he recalls that KASPER made several remarks which he believes border on violation of the "Treason Statutes." Specifically, FINCHER said he recalled KASPER making the statement that, "We want trouble. We need more rabble-rousers. Some people may die before the issue of integration is settled." FINCHER said the above quoted statement is correct to the best of his recollection. He said the words may not be exactly in order, but that the above statement expresses what KASPER actually said.

Detective J. B. JONES, Birmingham Police Department, was interviewed on September 27, 1956, and furnished substantially the same information as received from Detective FINCHER. JONES said he recalls KASPER making the statement about wanting trouble and wanting it "now" and that more rabble-rousers were needed to maintain segregation. JONES said he also recalled KASPER stating something about people may die before the issue of segregation vs. integration is settled.

On September 27, 1956, GRAY GABLE, Reporter for the "Birmingham News", a local newspaper, was interviewed. GABLE stated he arrived at the rally at Central Park Theatre on the night of September 13, 1956, just as JOHN KASPER finished speaking. He stated that the crowd was still

BH 105-375

applauding when he entered the theatre, but that he did not hear anything KASPER said.

The "Birmingham News" in its issue of September 13, 1956, carried an article by JAMES SPOTSWOOD, Associated Press Staff Writer, entitled, "Segregationist has 'Distrust' for College Men, Likes Working Class". This article stated that JOHN KASPER was born in New Jersey, is a college graduate, and has an "instinctive distrust" of men with college educations. The article stated that KASPER is an admirer of the poet, EZRA POUND, and that he, KASPER, has been interested all his life in the "purity of the races". KASPER was quoted as saying "I believe that all movement in history has been a product of race and personal character. I believe the white race is the great race and the only race which has fought for free institution. I do not hate Negroes, but I believe that for the progress of the white and Negro races this is best accomplished by separate institutions based on a particular destiny of the separate races."

KASPER denounced anti-Semitism as unscientific. He denied that the White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C. is anti-Semitic.

The article indicated that KASPER began organizing the Washington Citizens' Council after a tour of Alabama in March 1956; that he had a choice between two types of councils--one which claims that all white schools have been preserved in Alabama by legal means; another which accuses the first group of cowardice in handling the Negro problem. The latter group is headed by ASA E. (ACE) CARTER, a former radio announcer. KASPER sided with CARTER, according to this article. KASPER allegedly said, "The only sincere and courageous leader in the entire movement was ACE CARTER--that the rest of the so-called leaders in Alabama and other states, including Mississippi, were controlled by politicians seeking to gain a foothold in their respective states outside of the regular political machines."

KASPER was further quoted as saying, "I have an instinctive distrust of any man with a college education. I

BH 105-375

find the working people are the only living representatives of the white race in the United States who have the intelligence and the courage to maintain their racial integrity. I can talk much easier to a person who works with hands and either produces something or transports or helps to grow something, because they have horse-sense and independent thought. They're not--as the intellectual--trying to imitate someone else and someone else's way of living."

In this article, SPOTSWOOD wrote that KASPER was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 21, 1929; that his parents were of German origin; and his father was a successful industrial combustion engineer. KASPER graduated from Columbia University with Bachelor of Science Degree in 1951. The article quoted KASPER as stating that EZRA POUND, above mentioned, has had "the greatest external impact on my thinking."

SPOTSWOOD asked KASPER how he thought the Negro issue would be solved and KASPER allegedly answered, "Ultimately I believe that the people will compel the degenerate politicians and Communists...to withdraw from public life and return us to constitutional government, responsible, representative and composed of men with front names, hind names and addresses. KASPER said he admires political leaders, Senator McCARTHY; Representative WALTER of Pennsylvania; perhaps Senator JENNER of Indiana, and Governor TALMADGE of Georgia.

According to this article, KASPER became bitter when he referred to the Federal Court intervention at the recent racial trouble over school integration at Clinton, Tennessee. KASPER was quoted concerning this as follows:

"The right aim of any law is to prevent coercion either by force or fraud. The Supreme Court (school) decision is precisely fraudulent and in the use of federal injunction to enforce that fraudulent Supreme Court decision on segregation it makes no difference whether U. S. Marshals or federal troops are used.

BH 105-375

"Force is being exercised. Woe to those whose only right is their power. The wild grass will grow over their dead bodies."

T-1, above mentioned, advised on September 20, 1956, that he had ascertained that ASA CARTER and JOHN KASPER had "split up". T-1 said CARTER would speak in Fountain City, Tennessee near Knoxville, at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 23, 1956. T-1 said CARTER has stated that KASPER would not accompany him on this trip; that he is through working and associating with KASPER. CARTER said, according to T-1, that KASPER is too fond of publicity. T-1 said JOHN KASPER intended to be in Knoxville or Clinton, Tennessee, on September 23, 1956, to make a speech.

T-1 advised on September 27, 1956, that he had that day received information which indicated that CARTER and KASPER have not "split up" as he had previously learned; that they spoke together at Knoxville, Tennessee on September 23, 1956.

Information was received from the Knoxville Office on September 23, 1956, that JOHN KASPER and ASA CARTER spoke to a group of approximately 35 to 50 people at Fountain City, Tennessee, a suburb near Knoxville, on this date. Both made speeches from the bumper of a Buick bearing 1956 Alabama license 1-67562. Parked adjacent to this car was a Nash Rambler bearing 1956 Alabama license 1A-18579.

On October 1, 1956, SA CHARLES B. STANBERY checked records of the automobile registrations, Birmingham Police Department, which reflected that Alabama license 1-67562 is issued to HAROLD McBRIDE, 909 Idlewood Circle, for a 1953 Buick. Alabama license 1A-18579 was issued to C. J. McFARLAND, 1250 Park Avenue, Tarrant City, Alabama, for a 1955 Nash. Birmingham indices were negative concerning both individuals.

- RUC -

BH 105-375

ADMINISTRATIVECONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1: [redacted] [redacted] (Requested).	Talk with JOHN KASPER 9-12-56.			105-375-23
"	JOHN KASPER's speech at An- niston can- celed.			105-375-33
"	Alleged split- up between JOHN KASPER and ASA CARTER.			105-375-42
T-2: [redacted] [redacted] (Requested)				105-375-30
T-3: [redacted] [redacted] (Requested).			CHARLES B. STAN- BERRY, orally.	Instant report.

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and "T" symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

BH 105-375

ADMINISTRATIVE

Eight copies of instant report have been designated for the Bureau and six copies to WFO, office of origin, according to instructions set forth in Washington Field Office airtel to Bureau dated September 21, 1956, in this case.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is being furnished to the Knoxville Division for information inasmuch as KASPER has been active in that division.

MOBILE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is being furnished to the Mobile Division for information inasmuch as KASPER has been active in that division.

REFERENCE: Birmingham Teletype to Bureau, September 14, 1956;
Bureau Airtel to Birmingham, September 14, 1956;
Birmingham Airtel to Bureau, September 15, 1956;
Birmingham Teletype to Bureau, September 17, 1956;
Bureau Airtel to Knoxville, September 17, 1956;
Washington Field Office Airtel to Bureau, September 21, 1956

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ison Section
Kelly

100-423395 - 198

Date: October 2, 1956

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-83 BY SP7MAC/PMC

Reference is made to my previous memorandum dated September 26, 1956, in which you were furnished information regarding the arrest of John Kasper at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on September 24, 1956.

For your additional information Kasper was arraigned before Circuit Judge D. L. Houston at Clinton, Tennessee, on the morning of September 25, 1956. At that time he stated that he was not represented by counsel and that he personally would present his case. Kasper requested at least 30 days in which to make preparations for his defense. Judge Houston set the date of Kasper's trial as November 5, 1956, Kasper remains free on \$2,000 bond.

Any additional pertinent information received relative to this matter will be furnished you promptly.

cc Director of Special Investigations

The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

cc Director of Naval Intelligence

Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

cc Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

(BY Form 0-6, same date)

JGKdlj
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.

4 2 OCT 3

COMM - FBI

MAILED 9
FOR ARMY, NAVY
+ TOMPKINS

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Hman _____
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room _____
an _____

63 OCT 10 1956

FBI - JUSTICE

It is believed action recommended by Mobile in giving this to Governor Folsom is the right course inasmuch as Folsom has alerted National Guard previously and this will give him true picture of situation. We have no jurisdiction to interview Bell at this time. We will tell Mobile to advise Bureau results if police interview Bell. Expedite dissemination of this information is being made to Attorney General, Rogers, Tompkins and intelligence agencies.

Adw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-29-83 BY SP7MAC/PMC

F B I

Date: 9/26/56

Transmit the following message via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: SAC KNOXVILLE

RE: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Remytel 9/25/56.

As indicated in reftel, KASPER made bond at approximately 11:00 p.m., 9/24/56. He had been arrested earlier that date by Anderson County Sheriff GLAD WOODWARD on basis of an indictment returned previous week by Anderson County, Tenn. Grand Jury charging a two count sedition violation.

KASPER advised of the warrant by WOODWARD at democratic rally held in OakRidge, Tenn., and attempted to escape from the Sheriff. A deputy noticed KASPER fleeing from the Sheriff and attempted to stop him, even though he did not recognize him. According to the Sheriff, KASPER struck the deputy several times on the face prior to the Sheriff's arriving and subduing KASPER. No additional charges known to have resulted from the resisting arrest or assaulting the officer.

On morning of 9/25/56 KASPER arraigned before Circuit Judge D. L. HUTSON at Clinton, Tenn., indicated that he was not represented by counsel, and that he would personally defend his case. He requested at least 30 days in which to prepare his defense. Judge HUTSON has set trial as 11/5/56 and KASPER remains free on the \$2000 bond, which he made shortly after arrest.

After arraignment KASPER talked briefly with approximately 30 persons, who were apparently his supporters, and who had congregated on the courthouse steps in Clinton. He advised that what had happened to him was further evidence of the corrupt nature of the public officials and law enforcement officers in this area.

The Bureau and WFO will be advised of any additional developments.

8-29-83 SP7MAC/PMC.

ALDEN

100-423395-198

END

Mr. Tolson

SEP 28 1956

3 - Bureau (100-423395)

2 - WFO (100-33226)

1 - Knoxville (105-122)

HES:mlc

(6)

Approved: 8346
Special Agent in ChargeSent M 10:50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1956

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

F B I BIRMINGHAM 9-27-56 5-47 PM BS

DIRECTOR, F B I AND S A C-S WASHINGTON FIELD, KNOXVILLE

----- U R G E N T -----

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- IS DASH R.

RE KNOXVILLE TEL SEPT TWENTYSIX. ERNEST HARDIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,

~~QUOTE~~ BIRMINGHAM NEWS ~~UNQUOTE~~, DETECTIVES HAROLD FINCHER AND
J. B. JONES, BH PD, WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE USDJ, KNOXVILLE.

HARDIN-S KNOWLEDGE OF KASPER-S SPEECH AT CENTRAL PARK THEATRE,
BH, SEPT THIRTEEN, SET OUT IN BH AIRTEL TO BUREAU, SEPT FIFTEENTH,
WHICH INFO IS SIMILAR TO THAT FURNISHED BY KENNETH BEANE, EMPLOYEE,
UNITED PRESS, AND CS, BH OFFICE. BEANE DOES NOT DESIRE TESTIFY
INASMUCH AS HE IS OBTAINING INFO FROM ASA CARTER, FRIEND OF JOHN
KASPER, RE CITIZENS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN ALA. DETECTIVES FINCHER
AND JONES ADVISED THIS DATE THEY RECALL KASPER MAKING SEVERAL REMARKS
WHICH THEY BELIEVE BORDER ON VIOLATION OF TREASON STATUTE. THESE
DETECTIVES STATE KASPER SAID HE WANTED TROUBLE, NEEDED MORE RABBLE-
ROUSERS AND THAT SOME PEOPLE MAY DIE BEFORE THE ISSUE OF INTEGRATION
IS SETTLED. FINCHER AND JONES DO NOT RECALL AS MANY STATEMENTS

ALLEGEDLY MADE BY KASPER AS DOES ERNEST HARDIN, ABOVE MENTIONED.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, HARDIN CAN TESTIFY TO DIRECT QUOTATIONS OF JOHN
KASPER AS FOLLOWS -- ~~QUOTE~~ "WE NOW HAVE THIS BATTLE ~~AND~~ THERE
IS NO QUESTION ABOUT IT. THE SUPREME COURT IS ENFORCING A MANNER
OF LIFE THAT WE DO NOT WANT AND WILL NOT HAVE. WE BELIEVE THAT TOTAL

/END PAGE ONE/

TWO COPIES WFO

Mr. Belmont

/PAGE TWO/

COLLAPSE OF LAW AND ORDER IS AT HAND. WE MUST USE EVERY MEANS TO STOP THE NIGGERS, EVERY MEANS. SOME OF US MAY DIE BEFORE THIS THING IS OVER. WE BELIEVE IN EXPOSING AND CUTTING OUT YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR IF HE IS AN INTEGRATIONIST. WE ARE GOING TO DEAL WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD WHEN THEY GET HERE. ^{U.S. ATTORNEY} ~~UNQUOTE~~. IF USA DESIRES TO USE HARDIN, FINCHER AND JONES, SUGGEST THEY BE SUBPOENAED TO INSURE ADEQUATE EXPENSES TO KNOXVILLE AND RETURN. ALL THREE INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY BUT EXPECT EXPENSES OF TRIP TO BE PAID. PERMISSION SECURED FROM VINCENT TOWNSEND, MANAGING EDITOR, BIRMINGHAM NEWS, FOR HARDIN TO APPEAR AND FROM CHIEF OF POLICE J. C. LANCE FOR JONES AND FINCHER TO TESTIFY. ROBERT HUGHES, METHODIST MINISTER, BH, HEARD KASPER-S SPEECH AT CENTRAL PARK THEATRE. HUGHES IS OUT OF CITY, RETURNING SEPT TWENTYEIGHT. NOT KNOWN IF HUGHES WOULD TESTIFY. KNOXVILLE ADVISE IF USA NEEDS HUGHES IN ADDITION TO ABOVE THREE INDIVIDUALS.

MC MAHON

END - ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 7-56PM OK FBI WA DE

KX OK FBI KX AJG

DISC PLS

UT

DO. MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR *Mr. Williams*
DOM. INTELL. DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 1 1956

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-83 BY SP7MAC/PMC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI KNOXVILLE 10-1-56 12-25 AM EST BT
DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

U R G E N T

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IS DASH X. NIGHT SEPT. TWENTYNINE LAST CLOSED WCC MEETING HELD TWO MILE EAST CLINTON, TENN. KASPER REPORTED PRESENT. APPROXIMATELY SIXTY CARS OBSERVED, LICENSES OF MANY CARS RECORDED. AFTERNOON SEPT. THIRTY OPEN, PUBLICIZED MEETING HELD ON PRIVATE PROPERTY FIVE MILES NORTH OF KX. ASA CARTER SPOKE ONE HOUR ON HISTORICAL SUPREMACY OF WHITE RACE, INABILITY COLORED RACE TO SUSTAIN FREE GOVERNMENT, DANGER COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES OF BOTH MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES. HE URGED THOSE PRESENT TO JOIN WCC WHICH HE CLAIMED WILL ACCOMPLISH ITS GOAL THROUGH PRESSURE, POLITICAL ACTION. KASPER SPOKE OVER ONEHALF HOUR ALONG SAME LINES, CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN MISQUOTED IN NEWSPAPERS IN REGARD TO USE OF FORCE.

NEITHER REFERRED TO CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL OR LOCAL COURT ACTION. THOSE JOINING WCC ASKED TO REMAIN, ABOUT TWENTY PERSONS STAYED. NO DISORDERS NOTED EIGHTEEN MEETING.

OCT 1 6 10 PM '56

RECORDED 24

17 OCT 3 1956

END ACK IN ORD

EX-113

60 OCT 5 1956
TU DSC

TWO COPIES WFO

SA. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

100-423395-200

5 clw

BUREAU OF INVEST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

10-1-56

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FROM: SAC NEW YORK
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

FD-36

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

td/k

WHITE CITIZEN'S COUNCILS OF DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA, aka, IS-X.

Re NY report 10-1-56.

(u) [] on 10-1-56 furnished the NYO a copy of the NY Amsterdam News, leading NYC Negro paper dated 9-29-56. The lead story under headline of "RACIST EXPOSED"- "RACE BAITER JOHN KASPER WAS VILLAGE NEGRO LOVER" indicated info from close associates of KASPER, NED WILLIAMS and TED JOANS to the effect that KASPER held inter-racial parties at his bookshop and preferred negro girls. One of his girl friends was described as a Brooklyn school teacher who visited EZRA POUND in Washington with KASPER. According to JOANS, KASPER had urged people to join the NAACP and procured twelve new members at a party but did not join himself, "because of the JEW". The complete tenor of this article was to the effect that KASPER did not practice what he preached about racial separation when it came to negro women.

b7D

The above is for the info of the Bureau.

Classified by SP2MAC/PMC
Declassify on OADR
8-29-83

KELLY

③ Bureau 100-423395
1-WFO 100-33226
1-NY 105-19792

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/MLT/na
ON 6/12/03
#972734

FJC :sgr (#1)

1-W. Mc D, #1
(6)

RECORDED - 58

100-423395-209

Mr. Belmont

cc: Mr. Williams

10 OCT 1956

Approved: *gjk*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

60 OCT 10 1956

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MOBILE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 10/5/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/16-29/56
TITLE OF CASE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Aka Seaboard Citizens' Councils		REPORT MADE BY WOODSON E. DRAUT	TYPED BY -Amd
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-29-83 BY SP7MAC/PMC	

SYNOPSIS:

FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, identifying himself as JOHN KASPER, made public speeches at Wetumpka, Ala., 9/17/56, Montgomery, Ala., 9/21/56 and Jemison, Ala. 9/22/56; had a press interview 9/19/56 at Montgomery and a TV appearance at Montgomery 9/20/56. Verbatim accounts of the 9/17/56 speech and the 9/20/56 telecast set out herein and data from other witnesses reflect that KASPER spoke frequently about his activities in Clinton, Tenn. in organizing resistance there to integration in schools, and charged the public officials there with corruption and with suppressing his and the people's constitutional rights. He charged the Federal Govt. with "thought control", and said that "we have a Communist government now". He paralleled the American Revolution against British rule with the fight against integration, and indicated that "if our constitution has truly vanished" that "we are going to literally have to fight". Stating on TV that he approves of action in violent opposition to law if the law suppresses the people's aspirations, KASPER said that if the Supreme Court continues to force "their own Communist ideologies" on the people, "this country is going to face some very very violent and critical times ahead of us". He said that the people are in revolt

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 - Bureau (100-423395) (REGISTERED) (AM) 6 - WFO (100-33226) (REGISTERED) 1 - OSI, 8th DO (REGISTERED) 1 - ONI, 6th ND (REGISTERED) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army (REGISTERED) 2 - Knoxville (info) (REGISTERED) 		<p>100-423395-210</p> <p>RECORDED - 77</p> <p>INDEXED - 77</p> <p>16 OCT 9 1956</p> <p>EX-110</p>

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 DATE FORW. 10-8-56
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60 OCT 12 1956

against the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Repeating on TV that "for all intents and purposes we have a Communist government now", KASPER calls PRESIDENT EISENHOWER "a hollow pumpkin on a pole" and said that the people ought to be praying for the death of the next president, "STEVENSON, or whoever he happens to be". Ku Klux Klansmen in full regalia attended his speech in Jemison, Ala., where ASA E. CARTER of Birmingham, Ala. reportedly said, "When they try to integrate the schools where my kids are going, I will fight the National Guard or anybody else". KASPER made no violent statements that night.

- RUC ~~ES~~

DETAILS:

ACTIVITIES OF FREDERICK JOHN KASPER, JR.,
ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN KASPER AND FRED KASPER
IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA AND VICINITY,
SEPTEMBER 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 22, 1956

Speech at Wetumpka, Alabama, September 17, 1956

On September 18, 1956, Mr. WALLACE C. McDOW, Radio Announcer of Radio Station WEPU, Wetumpka, made available for copying, what he described as an original recording on magnetic sound recording tape of a speech made by KASPER at Wetumpka, Alabama, on September 17, 1956, at a meeting of the Elmore County, Alabama Citizens' Council. Mr. McDOW said that this recording was made with the knowledge and permission of KASPER. Following is a transcription of that recording:

* * *

Copies of Report To:

- 2 - Birmingham (Info) (REGISTERED)
- 3 - Mobile (105-258)

MO 105-258

Thank you Admiral Crommelin. Good evening ladies and gentlemen of Elmore County, members of the Justice Department. The importance of the party platform is something that affects every Alabamian. The reason I'm here tonight, ladies and gentlemen, is to try and give you some idea of the broad issues which are involved and the entire resistance which was organized in Anderson Co. in Tennessee. I first of all went there at a time when I first learned of the situation in Clinton, Tennessee that the Negroes were going to be entered into the school there, when I was sitting in a hotel in Charlottesville, Virginia. We had just waged a three weeks fight over there where the local officials of Charlottesville had attempted to suppress constitutional rights, had arrested myself and three other men for distributing white citizens' council literature and applications. We were arrested, we were put on bond, a week later we had a trial and the charges were nol-prossed for lack of evidence. The real issue was never faced up to. Whether or not they had the right to prohibit free speech of any kind, the right of petition for redress of grievances as guaranteed in the first amendment of the Federal Constitution, the freedom of assembly which became involved in Clinton, Tennessee. But we whipped them there in Charlottesville. We went through it in the court. They tried to prevent us from having a rally a week later. We faced that down and we had our rally and while sitting there that afternoon before it I saw a little piece in the paper about an inch big stating that Negroes would enter the Clinton High School in Tennessee for the first time in its history and it was to be the first school in the history of the State of Tennessee to have Negroes enter it. I made up my mind then and there that were it possible I would go to Clinton. That I would find out from the people themselves if they were agreed to this mandate against them to put the Negroes in the school because one thing is eminently clear in this entire fight. The people themselves were never asked by referendum, by any means whatever, even by candidate or officers in office now to state whether or not they want to mongrelize their race, in the schools, the theaters, the restaurants, the hotels and the marriage bed (omission - indistinct) faced with that because (omission - indistinct)

rejected 100% and they know it. So I went to Clinton. A man interested in that situation went out, a Virginian; he borrowed \$50 that I could go. I arrived there exactly 36 hours before the school was to open for the first time with Negroes in it. I stopped at a residential area in Clinton, Tennessee; I went door to door; I asked parents were they aware that the Negroes were going to enter the school for the first time on Monday. They said they were. I asked them how they felt about it, without stating how I felt about it. They said we are absolutely opposed to that, it is against our deepest feeling on this matter of race. We do not want our children to be mixed in the school with Negroes, but we don't think there is anything that can be done about it. It seems to us inevitable. I told them it was not inevitable because I believed at that time that the constitution existed, that the rights guaranteed to every citizen to free speech, right to petition, redress of grievances, right to assemble, right to protest, still existed. I believed that and I asked them would they come with their children to the high school on Monday morning to organize a protest strike, I called it; some would call it a boycott, a massive and even passive resistance, nothing violent about it, nothing armed or aggressive, but simply that the people of Clinton had not been given the choice as to whether they wanted the Negroes in the schools or not and their state constitution provides that their schools shall be segregated, that is the constitution of the State of Tennessee and, therefore, I felt there was only one last recourse and that was the people themselves. My entire concept in that fight in Clinton was that of the common law. The common law is built on a custom of the people and is based on what the people actually believe in, what the people actually do, what they most subscribe to, what is their custom; even in some cases it might be a harmful one to them, but so long as most of them believe it is their right to have the defense of law to support. This is the basic notion of common law. It is the foundation of our law. It arose in 1215 at Magna Charta. When up to that time kings had exercised the right of Godhead and whatever a king said the people had to believe in, whatever a king said the people had to do, whether the people agreed with it or not. When the king wanted taxes the people paid more taxes; when they were levied into the Army they had to

go to war and the people themselves had no voice in government. And one day a group of farmers with their pitchforks and city folks with their muskets of that time or whatever they had, or just with their bare fists, they went up to King John and they said, "King John, we want part of this government too. We want what we call representative government, we want to play a part in it"; and from that time on the divine right of kings disappeared and the people themselves were taken into government. They had a right from that time on to exercise how they felt and that's the way with common law.

The segregation situation in Clinton my feeling was, still is, that if there's something the people don't like about their law or their government they have a right to change that law and change that government under the constitution. Our constitution is our bedrock, it is our foundation, it is our pledge and contract of the people and the sovereign states and we don't change the constitution except by the process provided in the constitution to change it.. So we had a strike. I had arrived there on Saturday. I spent until 11 o'clock that evening talking to people, going door to door, later I went down town and talked to a number of high school boys and talked to them about it. They did not want to go to school with the Negroes, they said they had their own ideas on how to handle the Negroes. Their idea was along the lines of violence. I told them we had no intention of doing anything like that. Our aim was to protest by having the white people themselves strike that school until the Negroes were removed. The following day, Sunday, I had planned to meet some boys to make some picket signs with various kinds of objections and so on to the Negroes entering the school. The only place to buy them was from the newspaper office, which was closed; but through another person I made contact with that newspaper and the editor said he would be there at 3 o'clock to provide me with show cards so we could make our picket signs. At 3 o'clock the editor arrived in company with the state attorney general, several men I believe were FBI Agents, the Sheriff, the Mayor and various local officials. They told me they had heard of my plan to cause trouble in Clinton. I told them what my so-called plan was and that I was not there to cause trouble, but that as a last resort the people

themselves needed to be called into this fight. They said, we have spent \$10,000 of the people's money. We have spent \$10,000 fighting this. We have done everything we can. There is nothing else to be done. There is nothing else we can do. We have spent all this money, the taxpayer's money for two years fighting it and don't you know that this decision was issued, don't you know that there is no other way now and we have been having orientation courses, they called it, to orient the students' minds to accept Negroes into the schools, get them brain-washed and soften them up and get them ready for eventual mongrelization. I said so far as I know there is no objection, cannot be any objection under the constitution as I know it, that if a parent doesn't want to send his child to school he has a right to keep that child out of school. That he is not yet, I report at that time, not yet. We have not yet arrived at the point where we have a soviet dictatorship, where we have regimentation of human life, where we are told what we must do and where and when and how and how much. My concept of America to that day was that we had not arrived at that point, that we were still the free nation we think ourselves to be and in a position to resist it, but they asked me then repeatedly would I leave Tennessee. We want to keep everything quiet. One of the main principles of the Communist conspiracy is divide and conquer. Keep everyone quiet, don't say anything, suppress anyone with any emotion whatsoever, with any deep-seated feelings, you are not supposed to have any and if you do, you may be mentally unbalanced, there may be something wrong with you if you have deep feelings. This is a cardinal principle of the Communist conspiracy, keep everything under strict control, everything. Ladies and gentlemen, I told them that I wouldn't leave Tennessee because I had already arranged with some 75 people to lead them out there that next morning, Monday morning, and that I felt it was the time to stand up and be counted in this fight. That we could no longer peek through the key hole of reality and evade the fight we eventually must make. That we could no longer stick our heads in the sand like an ostrich and act as if the enemy wasn't standing right there in front of us and they said why don't you go and petition the Supreme Court? Why aren't you back in Washington where you belong? Why don't you ask the Congress to do something

about this? Why don't you take it into a court, that is where you'll find relief on this thing, but the fact is that the Niggers are going in the school the next day, in Clinton, Tennessee, right there. But this is natural that that would be their approach. When you hear a news broadcast anymore you will hear 15 minutes of foreign news, you will hear 5 minutes of national news, perhaps a little bit about the Governor, how he's spending your money for you, something like that. But you won't hear anything about local news and what they are gradually eroding away from us. What they have taken away from us under the guise of emergency powers, under the guise of federal control, federal spending, is local control of local affairs, interest in local control of local affairs, interest in the kind of local government you have, the kind of a mayor and the Chief of Police, the kind of County Commissioner, because those men are the men who most directly effect your immediate lives, even if they tell you to the contrary. Now ladies and gentlemen, they then brought a charge against me for inciting a riot. You understand I was standing in the newspaper office talking to these men when they served me. I had incited a riot. They asked me where I had slept the night before. I told them in my car, so they charged me with vagrancy, and the fact is, it later came out in the trial, that there is no such statute, even in the books in the State of Tennessee for inciting a riot. They don't even have a law to cover it, but they wrote it up and it had all kinds of things in there, inflammatory literature and this and that and inciting the people to hatred and all kinds of things. So the idea was at that time to get me in jail temporarily at least, to get me in jail so I couldn't be out there Monday morning and lead those people in their resistance to the Niggerism they were about to get. Now it so happens that the people of Clinton, Tennessee just like the people here, are anything but a mob, are anything but rebels, are anything but a thundering herd led by some so-called outside agitator and rabble-rouser. There is nothing that can be resented more than those terms because the people themselves in that town and in that county, Anderson County, are among the strongest, most independent, most intelligent people you'll ever find in the world of white people and it wasn't necessary that I was there on Monday morning because they were

there; they got the picture; they knew what to do and there were 400 out there Monday morning and school was disrupted, the Negroes came in the Mayor's car, a few other white students went, but those people organized that strike themselves and they stayed out there while I was in jail. Finding this, also when they put me in jail the first time I told them I was going to call my attorney and I tried to, but couldn't reach him, so instead I called the newspaper press and told them where I was and the circumstances and within an hour it was all over the U. S. and they knew the jig was up on that because they said, no, don't let him get to the phone, don't let him call that newspaper press, because they wanted this thing suppressed, they wanted it quiet, they didn't want any trouble. They wanted to be nothing but a herd, nothing but a mob, a stupid dumb animal mob is what they want us to be, just pushed this way and that, pushed that way and this and to obey, obey, the mandate of the Communist on the Supreme Court.

Now ladies and gentlemen, between the time I was arrested that Sunday until the time I came to trial 9:30 the following Tuesday I was offered some eleven different occasions, by the states attorney general, a little man in a cowboy hat and fish hook, up there in Anderson County. On eleven different occasions he said I will reduce the bail bond and the jail door will be open if you will leave Tennessee. Now ladies and gentlemen, I was charged with a very serious crime. I was charged with inciting a riot, later I was charged with sedition, which was the only thing which seemed to fit my case so they threw that in too and vagrancy. They had men in that Anderson County jail who had been in there for 84 days awaiting a grand jury to find out whether they would be indicted or not and all they had done was make a little moonshine whiskey, but they couldn't get out, they couldn't even get bail bond, but this man, this Attorney General, which is a very high, honorable and important office in any state, it is designed to protect the people of the state against any crime against those people, and here I was a very very dangerous criminal potentially, if proven a riot, and especially if people get hurt, and he was willing to open the jail door and let me out. A number of segregation organizations also came to me with the same

deal and they were supposed to be for segregation, for the white man and segregation. Here's what we'll do for you, we'll get your bail bond reduced, I have connections here, I know lots of people here and we'll get you out of here, but you have to go back to Washington and I told them to go to hell.

So, we had the trial. I find it very appropriate to be in a court room now, I'm getting pretty used to this, standing and making my case to the people because that's the way every trial I've had has been. I've had two of them and every time the people present were the people I'm sitting with, sympathetic to why I was there. In the first trial I was acquitted by the people, it was more of a kind of a circus than it was anything else, every time the prosecution would say something the court room would boo and the judge would have to pound on his gavel, threaten to clear the court and every time my attorney said something in my favor they would clap and cheer. I was really acquitted by the people of Clinton more than anything else. The judge had no choice but to drop the charges because there was no evidence of any kind that I had started a riot or conspired to be seditious. That day we went to the school and we organized our strike. As soon as I was out many more people began to collect at the school. That evening we had a large rally in front of the court house, some 1,500 people were there. I told them about what a man can find out in 36 hours about people he's never seen before, on the good side and the bad side of things. I told them how amazed I was at the strength and power and independence and intelligence of those people and the courage above all that they had and their passionate belief in the race, in the white race, their passionate belief in personal character and having that character of good character. I found up there in Tennessee that the so-called common people, the folk, had been breeding themselves true for hundreds of years, the same people who had pushed into the wilderness to fight Indians, disease, starvation, to be free and independent people, the kind of people who produced an Andrew Jackson and a Polk and an Andrew Johnson and a Nathan Bedford Fox and those people, the people themselves, those mountain folk who make moonshine whiskey up there, there as strong and true as ever, but having climbed on top of them in the

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middle of the night somewhere along the line, and how many generations ago or how recently I couldn't say, but on top of those folk had climbed what I intend to call a typical, vicious, political clique, which was there to harass the people, to do something to the people, not to represent them or to do anything for the people. I feel, even though you don't know those officials, it's worth telling you a little something about their character, it's worth something to know the kind of Sheriff they had there, who would sieze bootleg whiskey and then resell it to cab drivers, who holds two jobs, important jobs, there, when there are men out of work, who had all of his farmers deputized and on the payroll, who was well known to be nothing more than a thug, beating up men with his men who were perhaps a little drunk or had done some misdemeanor of some kind and beat them up, put them in jail, \$300 bond and let them stay there till they work it out a dollar a day. There are a lot of good men in that jail who shouldn't have been there. They had that Sheriff, they had a Mayor, who I'm told was a drunkard; he certainly had no character of any kind. They had a school principal who, if he had the courage, he said I believe in segregation, but he wouldn't fight for segregation. He said there's nothing we can do, this law has been passed we have to put the Negroes in the school. Do you think the people of Anderson County would have allowed that principal to be jailed by federal decree if he had fought to keep the school segregated? They would have never have allowed it, but he didn't have the guts for that. And what I found there was the first condition, I found it in the first few days, the first condition to breaking down resistance, to putting Negroes in the school, to beginning, to make a beginning at mongrelizing races, a corrupt local political clique, first of all, men who were pliable, who wouldn't fight, who were more interested in maintaining themselves forever, they think, in their political office, and also there was a proximity to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which is a federal reservation and which was integrated over a year ago. Those are some of the reasons. At any rate, I explained this to the people every evening in speeches in front of the court house in Clinton. I told them to go on with that strike. I told them to continue to organize. I told them to form white

citizens' councils to maintain, that not only after we have whipped them in this fight we will have something to go on with and use through the whole County for good government in that area, local control of local affairs, men with front names, hind names and addresses. Well, two days later we had a very large meeting of between some four and six thousand people. Again I refer to the point that we were described as a mob, as a herd, as rabble. In that crowd, in that gathering of four to six thousand people at least half of those people were women and little children, babies. There was not one fight. There was not one obscene word. There was no swearing. Those people stood there and they listened. They were serious and they were interested because they were concerned. They were facing the most fundamental issue of their lives and they wanted to know what they could do about it and they were ready and willing to do something about it. There was no mob there. And it was that evening as I began to address those people, that the Marshal came and served me with an injunction or an order to appear in court the following day to show cause why an injunction against these activities, against this resistance, against this petitioning, against this free speech, why this activity should not be stopped, enjoin they called it. I also received at that time a what's called a temporary restraining order, which means to stop instantly. The Marshal who served it, he came with some six or seven others, deputies, he stepped in the door, handed them to me, told me what they were. He told me about the injunction and I said that's all right, I'll read it myself and I put them in my pocket. There was some eight pages on one document and four pages on the other. I was gone about two minutes. He could not possibly have read it to me in that length of time, and then I returned and continued to speak to those people. The following day when I appeared in court I was arrested for having violated the restraining order when I continued to speak. The temporary injunction was granted at that time. The following day the case was concluded. We had two days of trial. I was found guilty of contempt of the court order and sentenced to a year in jail. A week later or five days later I was out on bond, I made a speech with Ace Carter in Oliver Springs last Sunday, a week ago, and then came to Alabama, where I've been since. Now ladies and gentlemen, that is the actual background of what happened at

Clinton. That is what actually happened on the surface of it, but there is many more things that happened that are not on the surface and that so far the yellow the press, the corrupt and degenerate newspaper press, there are a few exceptions to that statement, but by and large a lying press, has not yet brought to the attention of the American people. When I was first out on bond I purchased over \$10 worth of newspapers from all over the U.S. with accounts of what happened in Clinton. There wasn't one account that wasn't tainted, there wasn't one account with the same old story, outside agitators, outside rabble-rousers, mob of people, unruly, unintelligent, mob in the streets, trying to kill 8 Negroes. They all had the same story. Not one reporter had the facts or if they had the facts they made sure that they were changed. The fundamental issues, certain portions of the press are beginning to come to their senses now that I have been properly convicted and possibly no longer a threat to the peace of the southland, the calm, subservient, quiet, sheeplike, integration of Negroes into our school system. They are beginning to talk now about the constitution, what happened to it, where is it. Do we have any free speech? Are we allowed to assemble? Can we petition against anything we don't agree with? Or do we have to sit and take anything they tell us? Our constitutional tradition says we do have those rights, but on last Sunday apart from this case, which I'll deal with, Ace Carter and I went to Oliver Springs, went to Clinton, to ask permission to hold a meeting and they said no that will violate the injunction if you're going to speak on the school situation and Ace Carter asked if he could speak on integration generally. Could I tell the people about Communism and Karl Marx and how integration is part of the Communist conspiracy, because the white race is the only resistance to Communism. They said no, that will violate the injunction. This is the United States of America. This is the land of the free and the home of the brave. This is the land where you can tell your neighbor what you think of it. You can tell the President what you think of it. It used to be. We are told of the Soviet Union where they have the thought control. It's the Communist countries where they have the thought control, where there's a knock on the door, where they're not allowed to criticize

the State or Stalin or Lenin or anyone who is a Communist boss. You can't talk about integration any more. You can't talk about segregation any more. That's not your right. You can talk about integration if you mean you're going to help the Negroes into the school system, yes, you can do that. If you want to work to get the Negroes into the churches you can talk all you want about that. Has the Regional Conference on Southern Welfare ever been enjoined or the NAACP ever been enjoined by the federal government? Have they ever used the police power on them? They never have. With any man who would fight for the white race, as least in this case, as the first case, the government itself has struck him down, or tried to. What can we conclude about our government, particularly if we know that it is part of the Communist plan to destroy the white race, to mongrelize the white race? It means we have a Communist government. We have it now. Just we sitting here, we don't see the uniforms, but it's here, it's here now. The entire issue in the case in which I happen to be a principal is whether or not we have a constitution left. I won't go so far as to say our government is now a Communist government, but in two and a half months I'll be prepared to say precisely what it is because, ladies and gentlemen, if this case is not reversed in the appeal court or the Supreme Court this means we have no constitution, make no mistake about that and they were in the court room telling me that I was advocating a government of men not laws, that is exactly what they will have given us, a government of men and not of laws and a government of men who have thought of Communists or subservient to the Communist conspiracy to destroy the free white man. It is my absolute conviction that the people of Clinton, Tennessee, myself and Clay, Ky. and Sturgis, Kentucky, and Mansfield, Texas, and anywhere else where this pops up are exercising their free speech when they state they don't want Negroes in school with white children, that it is in no way a violation of the American constitution which provides in its Tenth Amendment that the state shall regulate and control their own affairs and if the states don't regulate it the people themselves shall. This is right in our constitution. This is the great issue that is facing us now. There was an editorial the day before yesterday in a Washington paper. There's a newspaper up there owned by a criminal

named EUGENE MEYER which is called the Washington Post and the Washington Post has constantly fought for the rights of Communists, the Communists who are called before the Congressional Committee and investigated as to their background, Communist background. They have always defended them, pleaded that they not be sent to jail, pleaded that they would have the right to except themselves from the American tradition, the American pattern and welded to the American constitution. Their plea is that these men be made exceptions, that the Communist doesn't apply, but recently this past week they attacked myself and said that under the circumstances, since violence had occurred, that free speech should be denied. Now what does this mean? It means that the reds and the pinks and the liberals and all those people who believe that there's some kind of a vision in the Soviet Union and that there's nothing in our own traditions to look to to remain as free men. It means that they are now showing open and naked power. The Supreme Court did that in 1954. They made an open show of naked power, because their decision was not based in any sense on our constitutional tradition or previous Supreme Court decision or the common laws of the people or our states' rights. It was not based on anything like that. It was based on the view that a Negro could not get along in this world if he can't sit next to a white child. They frankly said so, whether that happens to be true or not. They said this is the reason we are making this decision. What it was to legislate, to legislate by judicial decree, by a court decision, to legislate something that had not itself ever gone through a legislative body, a representative body of the people which would reflect in any way what the people themselves want in this matter of segregation. We have a naked show of power. To repeat, the case I'm involved in is perhaps the most important case that has ever been in this entire segregation fight. The fact that I'm under sentence of a year in jail doesn't mean a thing to me. I'm a very young man and a year isn't too long, but when that restraining order was issued on me it was not on me, John Kasper. When those handcuffs were on my wrists they were not on me. They were on the entire American free white people.

That restraining order was served on the entire American people. It said you are restrained from exercising free speech. Henceforth you shall be a part of our machine, our integration machine. You have no right to object to a Negro in your school. You have no right to object to a negro in your restaurant or in your hotel or in your marriage bed. That is not your right. Now my understanding of the American concept of freedom is very simple. It's the right to choose or refuse one thing at a time and we don't have the right to make that choice any longer and the right. My concept of law in this whole fight has been that the aim of law is to prevent coercion either by force or by fraud, that is what law is for, but the Supreme Court decision is a forceable coercion on the American people. They know the people of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, the border states, North Carolina, don't want integration. They don't want race mixing. They don't want race mongrelism, for whatever reason they don't. The real reason is that the people of the southland in our country are the only people who have retained a profound sense of race and what race means. What is the importance of race, what you are, who you are, your heritage. We recognize the genius of other races. We recognize the Greek and the Chinese for moderation. We recognize the African for agriculture. We recognize the Hindu for tolerance for all living things. But the white man's concept is free government, free institutions. And the white man, with his religion of Christianity, the most positive, the most uplifting experience in the western world, that has been brought by the white man. The white man has actually fought to be free and other races have failed to do so. The white man's inventive capacity, the white man's creative ability. The white man's arts, his industry, his inventions, manufacturing, his farming. We are called white supremacists, but we know what our facts are, we know what our heritage is, we are proud of it, we want the Negro to be proud of his own. We will even help the Negro to be proud of his own, but the fact is (indistinct) has been long gone, it is the only place left where there is a wide number of white people who fully understand the importance of race, the importance of race integrity and race purity and the Communist

knows this and it is now that he has launched his attack on the South. The north has been long gone in this whole fight. Now ladies and gentlemen I'm sure you want to know something about what can you do about this. Is there anything we can do about this (technical difficulty - omission). Otherwise it's a very depressing picture. It means that we are only a few steps away from what they've now got in the Soviet Union as a concept of government and they have no concept of free government. If this decision is not reversed and there seem to be similar cases developing toward it. Like it. Over there in Arkansas the government has stepped in and is a friend of the court to prosecute 500 people who have kept their children out of an integrated school. Again the federal government becomes the enemy of the people. If this thing continues, if these cases do not find relief under the constitution and we no longer have constitutional process, we must immediately, and why not now let's begin to look at it realistically and squarely. Let us no longer evade one fact of one aspect of reality. We must begin to work on our own (indistinct) to enforce race mongrelization or any other kind of continuing corruption of our politicians who have brought about this condition (indistinct), the Communist is the source of the idea, but it is our own politicians who have been failing us time and time again. A hundred men signed the Southern Manifesto. They say, "We are for segregation," and where are they in Tennessee, why aren't they up there, why didn't they open their voice and say, yes, help those people fight, help them. But it said no, call out the National Guard, throw tear gas bombs on people who didn't have one arm among them, not one shotgun, not one pitchfork, bring in your (indistinct) and your tanks and your machine guns and your 600 steel helmeted National Guardsmen and put those 12 niggers in that school. Not one of a hundred Southern Manifesto signers raised his voice in protest to that. The Governor of this state, FOLSOM, a living miracle - a living miracle, has failed in two times in office to show he has any brains or guts. He has said, God bless

FRANK CLEMENT of Tennessee. I'll do the same thing when they come over here. He has promised it to you folks and learn now that here in Alabama, the testing ground, the battleground of integration and segregation and Communism and red dictatorship in America, the testing ground's right here, it's coming close to you now, it's coming right here in your own door. Your own politicians, many of them, and there are some who didn't, but some of your politicians and your state legislature had you people go to the polls on the 28th of August and told you that you were voting for segregation, to keep Alabama segregated. Some of those men who told you that knew differently and some of them didn't, but some of those men actually were that (indistinct) as to tell you that you were voting for segregation when you were taking out of your constitution the only means to keep Alabama schools segregated and you have not touched segregation in your constitution today. It isn't in there. It was taken out on the 28th of August and they told you you were voting for segregation, and that yellow filth, the newspaper press, Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham News, Mobile Press Register, one worse than the other, liars for hire, everyone of them - (technical difficulty - omission). Up there in North Alabama somebody with a (indistinct) half and half, tried to get in. But (indistinct) lack of anything in your state constitution. Tennessee is actually better off today than Alabama is because they still have segregation in their state constitution and Alabama does not. But to show what absolutely corrupt and degrading depths the politicians will go to, they are told they have to do something to protect the people on this issue of segregation so they throw a bill in like that and they're actually destroying you, your children and their children. Now the white citizens' council movement (indistinct) is a drive for good government in every respect, in every aspect, not only in this segregation fight because the segregation breaks down so soon as you have those local corrupt politicians, the NAACP is there yet and the Communist is there pushing this thing, but it's not possible to get in if you have the Mayor of Clay, Kentucky. No nigger is going in that Clay

school with a Mayor like that or with the people backing him up or with those local officials or a school board like that, but as soon as you get a school board as you have in Anderson County, Tennessee, the niggers go in and our concern is in getting better government at a level that probably we have not even seen yet in our life time, that has hardly existed in our nation since our founding fathers, the ideals we constantly return to. There have been good men in public office through all this time, but there is very few, a very few men able to withstand the press of so many corrupting forces that they themselves are able to be a force, but we now must begin to think of other remedies. I made a speech in Birmingham last week, which was quoted widely, two sentences of it. "That we need all the rabble rousers we can get and we want trouble wherever we can find it." that's what the press printed. The meaning of that is simply this, and what I said then and I repeat here now, that time was before we had a free government and a union of 13 sovereign and independent states forming our first United States, the time was when it was discussed widely in the minds of the people would we continue to be under the allegiance of the British crown and pay taxes to them, pay allegiance to that crown and be subservient to it, or would we declare ourselves free and independent, it was discussed for many years before it actually was decided, because impending in such a decision was the fact that if you declare yourself free it may be necessary to fight for that freedom. They decided they no longer would recognize the British crown and they fought and they won and it was people just like ourselves who when they heard the Redcoats were coming met on the bowling green, again with their pitch forks and their shotguns, and whatever else they had, or their bare fists, and they were ready to pledge, as they said in those days, their lives, their fortune and their sacred honor. In this fight there are many of us who have now reached the point of pledging our honor, some of us have seen that it will be necessary to pledge our fortunes and ladies and gentlemen, if our constitution

has truly vanished, been usurped and taken away from us, we are going to have to pledge our lives in this fight and we are going to literally have to fight for it and it doesn't mean that the other man will do the fighting or I wish that would be done, or I wish that nigger would be strapped, I wish he couldn't get in there, I wish he wouldn't come in my restaurant, I wish he wouldn't come up to this door. It means that you are going to have to take a position.

"It means that you, each and every one of you will have to do the work, you'll have to have your own courage and not someone else's, you'll have to strengthen up every single conviction you ever had on your own race and on a concept of a man's personal character. We have noticed in this fight, there are many people who call themselves segregationists, I believe in segregation, but don't fight, we must work through the courts, no matter how corrupt they are. I believe in segregation and in many cases we find them, we found that these so-called segregationists are fighting other segregationists who may be really fighting, but the main thing is that there are more people who fail for lack of talent than for lack of character. More people whose character is not strong enough, they know what this is in their minds, but they are not willing to stand and take a position and fight for this thing. (ommission) With your being threatened right now with negroes entering the University of Alabama again and this time it's not one it's two or six or how many and are we going to have to go through that every year and have the riots that FOLSON said he doesn't want. It does mean, whatever happens, that we ourselves are going to have to be there, use our own hands and devise our own solution. We have to keep working through our ballot box, we have to get men who have never before been in politics, who have never taken an active part in civic life, civic affairs, or who see that their own children, their own race is being threatened for its final destruction if they don't get in there now and do something about it. They are going to have to run for office, every single

kind of a local office, men who would never conceive of being in politics before, for Sheriff's Office, Police Chief, Mayor, City Commissioner, Road Commissioner, Dog Catcher, every conceivable kind of local office. Too few of us have seen how the corrupt, but alert, politicians have made use of the ballot box to destroy our children, to perpetuate themselves in power, or to put another man in power to succeed themselves who has identical soft notions on race mongrelization. Last night JOHN SPARKMAN said that he is against the Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court decision was on May 17, 1954. This is the first time I have ever heard JOHN SPARKMAN say anything against the Supreme Court decision.

"He would never open his mouth on the LUCY affair, he would never open his mouth on the Clinton affair and if there's one thing I can get across to you tonight, ladies and gentlemen, is, to go back to that Clinton affair, is that if these men were truly sincere, if they were real segregationists, if they were white men of the highest caliber, they would have supported the people of Clinton, Tennessee, they would have said so.

"Now a few state governors have come out and said they never would use a bayonet to force their people into integration, but we, so far as Alabama is concerned, Tennessee, we, even I, as an outside agitator, which I've been called, it's supposed to be none of my business what happens in Alabama or Tennessee, supposed to be your business, your supposed to take care of it, and I know, given the facts, given the time, and given the situation, you will take care of it, but my interest in being in Alabama and Tennessee is because I'm interested in the white race, I'm very interested in what happens to it and as far as I'm concerned it is my business wherever it's threatened.

"The way I feel it's best to work in preparing ourselves for the enemy and their coming here in Alabama

is through the white citizens' council. Our notion of a citizens' council, or my notion, is an organization very similar to the old town hall meeting at the time when the colonies were deciding whether or not they would fight for independence or whether they would be part of Great Britian. And they got together and they discussed their own affairs. Their own rulers of that time were corrupt, they had the same scurrilous, dishonest and lying newspaper sheets in those days as they have now, which gave the people no information of any kind whatsoever, except as part of what was then the British conspiracy, today it's the Communist conspiracy. When it became necessary for people to talk, to communicate, as so many of you do on a Saturday afternoon in town, when it became necessary to talk about things besides the crops and the rain and business and television and cars, it became necessary to talk about good government, it became necessary to talk about how they were going to free themselves and remain that way and that is the concept of the citizens' council. It's for every one to come down and put in their two cents, to find out what they can about what's going on and to put in their idea and what they think should be done about it. We consider it a very democratic process. Our idea is there should be a white citizens' council in every town in the state, in every county there should be one. Concern with government, find out what kind of men are running in your elections, look into their record, find out where they stand on segregation, find out if they are really opposed to Negroes in the schools with the white children, and then do something about it. Then you organize, you educate other people and beyond that, ladies and gentlemen, if law and order has proven broken down and our constitutional process does not exist, when law and order breaks down, again it's for the people themselves to find their own remedy. I suggested the other night that perhaps we should organize, and again that should be through the white citizens' councils, a kind of a roving band or roving force of people, to be outsiders if you will, to be outsiders of a situation where there is trouble, where there is help needed immediately and to

come and help those people. If those people in Clinton, Tennessee, need more help outside that school house those of you who have a weekend or a day, be there, help them, because their fight is your fight and what happens to them is going to affect you. And you know our whole concept here, we want again to have come into wide use such words as honor and courage, nobility of action, we cannot to win this fight, continue to (indistinct) only whatever material needs we have to satisfy and to keep increasing them. The men of old who in a given moment of historical crisis stepped out of their shoes, stepped out of their own skin and saved their nation, saved their children, saved their race, they did it by tremendous self-sacrifice, they did it by selflessness, they did it by giving everything they could at a given time without consideration of themselves. It may mean spending weekends, days off, passing out literature, educating people, what are the real issues of race, why is it so important. It isn't just because it's always been this way. It's because it affects you fundamentally, the way you are. Ladies and gentlemen, those of you who don't live in Elmore County, if you haven't got a citizens' council you should organize one, at least that is our view, that you should. Some kind of organization with which you can deal with problems which will not have in them politicians who would only use you people again to further their own interests.

"I believe that it won't be long before the battle of Alabama will begin. If any of you have not taken an active interest in your own race and in your own children up to now I cannot urge on you with any more sincerity any one thing than that now is the time to organize, to find out, to be able to do something. There is no question they're coming here in the deep south. The old story that the people of Alabama know how to handle Negroes doesn't hold up any more, or the people of Mississippi know how to handle the Negro, doesn't hold up any more. We have heard that many times, but I've heard it about North Carolina. I've

heard it about Tennessee and they're coming in, they're coming in all the time. It is not hopeless by any means. We can whip this thing, but it's only through the people themselves. Our concept of a citizens' council is primarily the people who either produce something with their hands or transport something, the working people, because they're the people who suffer the most from Negroes mixed in their schools, homes, churches and every where else and they're the people who in the end do most of the dying in our wars and pay most of our taxes. Politicians are able to go elsewhere, private schools and so on, but now is the time. I don't think the battle of Alabama will begin in anything more than a year away. There is going to be some kind of trouble at the University this year and now that we have nothing in the Alabama constitution to maintain segregation with it will become so that there is something going on here and there and every where else and so hard to keep up with, so hard to get there as our roving force and our roving band, if we have such a thing, to stop. Now they say the Ku Klux Klan is organizing again. To me that's good news. What their plan is, to deal with any of this, I don't know. I certainly believe that you people should be organized as quickly as you can be, that you can't any longer ignore this one issue, which is, ladies and gentlemen, not just the segregation issue, but to come back to what I was talking about mostly through this evening, the question of whether we have any rights at all left or are constitutional rights for Communists only. Do non-Communists have any constitutional rights? We feel that issue will be decided in this particular case that I happen to be involved in. But the lesson of Clinton, Tennessee, is that the federal government is now prepared to harrass the people, to force them, and instead of being in close harmony with the people, instead of working for them and being their servant, it has decided to become the people's master. (omission) This is an unprecedented. This is not scheduled in this meeting here and I personally did not expect to see ACE CARTER here, but he is over there and I just wonder if it would be all right with the

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people here if ~~ACE~~ CARTER could speak for a few minutes because he is certainly one of the great segregation leaders in this fight."

Mr. LESTER HOLLEY, JR., Wetumpka, Alabama, advised on September 18, 1956, that he was present at the meeting of the Elmore County (Alabama) Citizens' Council at the Elmore County Courthouse, Wetumpka, on the evening of September 17, 1956, and heard the above speech delivered by KASPER. He also listened to the recording transcribed above, and said that it was in his opinion a true and correct reproduction of KASPER'S speech.

Mobile informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on September 25, 1956, the following account of KASPER'S September 17, 1956, speech:

"Circuit Solicitor ~~GLEN~~ CURLEE of Wetumpka introduced Admiral ~~JOHN~~ CROMMELIN (Retired) and CROMMELIN in turn introduced JOHN KASPER. KASPER, after addressing himself to the assembly with the phrase "Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens' Councils members and members of the Justice Department," related his experiences in Clinton, Tennessee, saying that he arrived at Clinton just thirty-six hours before the school there was to be integrated, and went on a house-to-house canvass, asking parents if they wanted their children to go to school with Negroes. When they said that they didn't, but thought that it was inevitable, KASPER told them that it was not. KASPER related how he talked to some high school children who talked of violent ways to keep the Negroes out of the school, and told them that such violent ways were wrong. In his speech, KASPER repeatedly indicated his belief that the United States Government is Communistic, and referred to what he called the Communists on the U. S. Supreme Court. At one point he cried out in a loud voice "Where is our constitution!" He made reference to previous newspaper quotations from statements purporting to be his, made in Birmingham during the previous week, and "more or

less back-tracked" on those statements, but then said very much the same thing in a much milder tone, and said "If our constitution has been forgotten then we will have to fight." In his speech, KASPER referred to the early American Colonies who decided to fight against England and won independence. He said that the time has come for men who never thought of getting into politics to run for offices, from Dog Catcher on up, and that there were not enough men in public offices who could stand up like men. KASPER made reference to the reorganization of the Ku Klux Klan and said that was good. He advocated the organizing of roving bands of citizens to go here and there, to help where they were needed, to prevent integration. He constantly repeated that our government is getting more and more Communistically inclined, and spoke of our rights being taken away - freedom of assembly, speech and petition of redress of grievances, and said that if he didn't win his appeal (of his conviction on contempt of court), then that would prove that our Constitution did not guarantee anything. He said that Alabama would have the same trouble that Clinton, Tennessee, has had, within a year."

T-1 also advised that at the meeting on September 17, 1956, a cash collection was taken up for KASPER and that in a conversation with persons there after the speech, Admiral CROMMELIN said that he met KASPER two years ago in Washington, D. C., where KASPER owned a bookstore.

Press Interview, Montgomery, Alabama, September 19, 1956

Mr. HENRY BRADSHAW, Associated Press Correspondent, with office in the Advertiser Company, Montgomery, advised on September 25, 1956, that he interviewed JOHN KASPER at Montgomery on September 19, 1956. He said that KASPER disavowed any intent to stir up violence, and claimed that his previous references to "roving bands" did not indicate violent bands, but groups of persons who would organize resistance to integration in threatened cities, by calling on citizens, passing out leaflets, and forming

picket lines. Mr. BRADSHER asked KASPER about alleged statements that the roving bands would "take over" a town, and KASPER replied that he meant that they would take over by the ballot box. When BRADSHER pointed out that non-citizens of a community could not vote on such short notice, KASPER said that he meant that the roving bands would "educate" the people of the town, and teach them how to vote to preserve their way of life. Mr. BRADSHER said that ASA E. (ACE) CARTER of Birmingham was present during the interview and appeared to be in complete agreement with KASPER'S remarks.

Television Appearance on WSFA - TV, Montgomery, Alabama,
September 20, 1956

Mobile informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, requested on September 27, 1956, that his identity be maintained confidential until and unless the information furnished by him be needed in an appropriate judicial procedure. T-2 said that in such event, he would honor any proper court instructions to produce evidence of the information furnished by him on September 27, 1956, and set forth below:

On a telecast on station WSFA-TV, Montgomery, Alabama, Channel Twelve, on the evening of September 20, 1956, JOHN KASPER, known to T-2 as leader of a Citizens' Council organization in the District of Columbia, was asked the following questions by WSFA - TV News Reporter FRANK McGEE, and furnished the answers indicated.

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the Negro is by nature inferior to the white man?"

Mr. KASPER: "I think the Negro has his own special destiny, which is entirely different from the white man's. The white man should and must exercise the role of dominance in the United States. I think he has an innate superiority for the type of civilization that white people want."

Mr. McGEE: "You mean that he has innate superiority?"

Mr. KASPER: "I do, for the type of civilization that we've got here. In the matter of organizing government -- free government, the Negro has historically always fallen into slavery. The white man has fought to keep himself out of slavery, and it is the only race that has done so with any success."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that segregation should be ended at any time under any circumstances?"

Mr. KASPER: "No, I don't. I believe that segregation should be established where it doesn't now exist, not only with regard to the colored races, but to other races that are alien."

Mr. McGEE: "What other races would you mention in particular?"

Mr. KASPER: "Any race or any racial component in the United States which is not composed of the Anglo-Saxon or Nordic peoples, the people who come from northern Europe, England; I think they should be given their own status apart from the white people. (Two or three words indistinct).

Mr. McGEE: "Could you elaborate?"

Mr. KASPER: "Segregation is the right of the South. If segregation is ended, the South is destroyed."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you think that this country has anything to fear from the Jews?"

Mr. KASPER: "I do, I think there's a very serious Jewish question."

Mr. McGEE: "What would that question be, in your mind?"

Mr. KASPER: "I think it's their -- well, their international finance that has brought nations

into war at times, senseless wars in recent history, their leading role in Communism, their leadership of Communism in the world and in the United States, their efforts to mongrelize the races right here in the United States. They are one of the leading elements in integration moves. I think they seem to exercise an unnatural control and monopoly in the newspaper press and in communications, which does not reflect the best constitutional traditions of our country, and the founding fathers' ideas and visions."

Mr. McGEE: "Were there anything in Hitler's racial views that you would endorse?"

Mr. KASPER: "I am not familiar with Hitler's racial views."

Mr. McGEE: "He was anti-Jewish to the extent of having many of them slaughtered in concentration camps over there. Would you endorse anything like that?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir."

Mr. McGEE: "You do not believe in racial extermination then?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I believe in racial segregation."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you think that this country has anything to fear from the Catholics?"

Mr. KASPER: "I have never had any acquaintance with the Catholics to any extent."

Mr. McGEE: "Then you do not feel of yourself as being opposed to the Catholics?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you approve of the people taking the law into their own hands?"

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I don't."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you approve of the people taking any action which might be considered in violent opposition to the law?"

Mr. KASPER: "Yes, I do, if, I feel if laws are so framed as to be nothing but a curse to the people and their welfare and their innate feelings, and their total aspirations -- what they want in life, what their highest ideals are -- that the law is nothing but a restraint and destruction of them as a people, or their institutions, then, why, they should work to change that law."

Mr. McGEE: "With violence?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, not -- it depends on what you mean by violence."

Mr. McGEE: "With one of the flagrant acts of lawlessness, with physical abuse of someone who disagrees with them."

Mr. KASPER: "No sir, I don't believe in violence if there's any recourse to legal procedure. If the court system is corrupt to the extent that there is no legal procedure, the people themselves will obviously have to find their own remedy."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that our legal system is corrupt to that extent on this particular question?"

Mr. KASPER: "I believe that our court system is extremely corrupt. I would say in that connection that the people who fought our colonial revolution -- that revolution was fought twenty years before the actual bloodshed occurred. There was a revolution which first occurred in the minds of the people themselves, when they decided to be independent and free, and they couldn't stand the tyranny of British rule, and they opposed it in their own minds."

If the Supreme Court continues to force and coerce their own Communist ideologies on the American people, who basically will not accept it, and don't want it, I think this country is going to face some very very violent and critical times ahead of us. It will be necessary."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the people can violently oppose constituted law and not be in revolt?"

Mr. KASPER: "They cannot violate constituted law and be in revolt, you mean, uh, would you say constitutional law or just law that happens to be?"

Mr. McGEE: "Law based on ruling."

Mr. KASPER: "I would say the people are in revolt against this Supreme Court decision right now. Yes sir, they've been in revolt."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you believe that the Communists are fostering integration?"

Mr. KASPER: "Yes sir, I positively do."

Mr. McGEE: "Have you ever seen anything in the nature of evidence to support that?"

Mr. KASPER: "I certainly have. I've seen it at Columbia University in New York; I've seen it on the streets in New York City; I've seen Communist meetings where PAUL ROBESON and BENJAMIN DAVIS, JOHN GATES -- his real name is ISRAEL RAGENSTRETCH (phonetic) -- he's the editor of the "Daily Worker," they came and spoke in these interracial meetings; they advocated interracial meetings; and the necessity to destroy what they called the lily-white and white supremacy and the white race, necessary to attain the objective of world Communism."

Mr. McGEE: "Why do you think that Alabama State Senator SAM ENGLEHARDT'S wing of the white

citizens' Council has the wrong approach to this problem?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, I think because (one or two words indistinct) that he and many of his followers are basically dishonest and insincere -- that they are simply trying to get a foothold in Alabama politics outside of the regular, or perhaps irregular machine -- the LISTER HILL machine, the SPARKMAN machine, the FOLSOM machine. They see a way to maintain themselves politically through the white citizens' council. They are not a peoples' movement. The people themselves have no role in this council so far as I can see. They are political councils -- politically controlled."

Mr. McGEE: "Would you disagree, then with their advice to resist integration by all legal means?"

Mr. KASPER: "I would disagree with that if that means not to fight in the face of the Supreme Court decision -- that there's nothing we can do -- we must accept it -- we must adopt it."

Mr. McGEE: "When you use the word 'fight' it could possibly be misconstrued. By that do you mean to resist, or to take actual open, physical action?"

Mr. KASPER: "It means to use every available means, every possible means."

Mr. McGEE: "Including the last that I mentioned?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, I don't know."

Mr. McGEE: "I don't want you to be misunderstood."

Mr. KASPER: "I don't know. I mean to use every possible means available. If the courts themselves, the Federal Judiciary System, is positively following

Communist ideology, how can one have recourse. I haven't heard yet of one suit that has been thrown out of federal court where the NAACP and other alien organizations have tried to put negroes in the school. The NAACP keeps winning. These phoney segregationist groups say 'we are for segregation' and when any action occurs as of the people of Clinton, Tennessee, the ARTHURINE LUCY case, or anything of that nature where the people themselves demonstrate against it, where they petition against what is being done to them, you'll find these segregationists run, the minute the integrationists give them some criticisms, or the press."

Mr. McGEE: "One question now, a bit different from the others. What effect do you think our current racial difficulties in the South will have on our future industrial and business growth?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well I think they have the greatest possible detriment to the South, because the races have developed peacefully and in the greatest harmony for eighty years here, ever since the Reconstruction Period; and the main facts in that case are that the white people themselves have furnished tremendous educational facilities for the Negro -- high schools, colleges -- some of the finest schools in the world for them. There are better schools in Montgomery, Alabama, and Charlottesville, Virginia, for Negroes than there are in New Jersey for white students. Also, the Negro's role in agriculture in the South is very great. They can't get jobs available in many cases in the North. They have a great deal of employment here. They're taken care of by the white people. The white people have deep respect for the Negroes. They've gone out of their way to take care of them.

"But you have now a Communist Supreme Court, you have, for all intents and purposes, as was seen in the Clinton -- in the use of federal police power in the Clinton demonstrations there to coerce the people -- we have a Communist government now. We

have a hollow pumpkin on a pole, EISENHOWER: and as far as I'm concerned, the people ought to be praying for the death of the next President, STEVENSON, or whoever he happens to be; because they are all committed to the destruction of the races, not just the white race, but the colored race."

Mr. McGEE: "What do you feel you are contributing to furthering understanding between the American people and other people of the world?"

Mr. KASPER: "My concern, and what I think is useful action on my part or anyone else's in this fight, is that we are attempting to restore our basic racial pride in what we are -- in what we consider to be the most important achievements of the white race, which is free government."

Mr. McGEE: "Do you expect the darker peoples of the world to understand and appreciate this?"

Mr. KASPER: "I certainly do. I've talked to many Negroes who are completely opposed to race mongrelization. In fact, I should say most of them are. There's a Negro Bishop, as a matter of fact, in New York City, who has been sponsoring a plan to have the Negroes move back to Africa, to colonialize them there. He feels that that's their native continent and that they belong there -- that they belong -- that they're out of place in the United States."

Mr. McGEE: "Would you support such a . . . (interrupted by KASPER'S reply)?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well I certainly would."

Mr. McGEE: "Have you ever discussed this with, say, anyone from India or China?"

Mr. KASPER: "Well, the Chinese have their own racial destiny. It's not much of a problem in the

United States. We have no Indian population to speak of."

Mr. McGEE: "I was curious to know if you think they would understand you."

Mr. KASPER: "I think they would understand us. The Indians forcibly moved the Pakistani people over into Pakistan when they partitioned there."

Mr. McGEE: "Was that on a racial basis?"

Mr. KASPER: "Positively on a racial basis."

T-2 advised that the above telecast was entitled "The Degree of Difference," and that Alabama State Senator SAM ENGLEHARDT, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, was asked approximately the same questions, and gave his answers. T-2 explained that the purpose of the telecast was to show the "degree of difference" between the points of view of the two segregationists.

Speech at Montgomery, Alabama, September 21, 1956, at the
Woodsmen of the World Hall

T-1 advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended a meeting on Friday, September 21, 1956, at the Woodsmen of the World Hall, 5 South Court Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and heard an address by JOHN KASPER. T-1 furnished the following information:

KASPER spoke from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. to a group of about fifty persons. He repeated almost exactly the same account of his activities in Clinton, Tennessee, as in his earlier address on September 17, 1956, at Wetumpka. He then criticized Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL for introducing Civil Rights legislation in order to get the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the segregation issue. He said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is already in on some cases. He said that the City Ordinances in Clinton, Tennessee, made that city like Moscow, Russia, and said that they had ordinances

there prohibiting groups of more than ten persons from gathering and when a speech was to be made, requiring a forty-eight hour notice to be filed in advance of the time of the speech. He decried the use of "tanks, machine guns, bayonets and state troopers," and said that if the current trend is not reversed, we would see the FBI become like the Russian "K.N.V.D.," or secret police. Referring to the split in the Citizens' Councils movements in Alabama, KASPER said a third party was necessary to bring them together, and suggested Admiral JOHN CROMMELIN for this role. He said that he had never heard ASA E. (ACE) CARTER say anything about the Jews, but had talked to LUTHER INGALLS, Attorney for the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, and INGALLS had told him, KASPER, that he knew that the Jew was back of the integration movement, but that he couldn't say anything about that. T-1 said that KASPER again said that he was glad to see the Ku Klux Klan starting up again. KASPER attacked the Montgomery Advertiser, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, and charged that the Editor, GROVER HALL, was influenced by "that Red, AUBREY WILLIAMS." T-1 said that KASPER made repeated references again to his belief that the United States government was becoming more and more like a dictatorship.

Mr. HENRY BRADSHER, supra, also advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended the meeting at the Woodsmen of the World Hall in Montgomery on September 21, 1956. BRADSHER estimated that less than forty persons attended this meeting, including representatives of the press. He said that KASPER'S remarks were more guarded than in any previous speech, and that he made no more references to "roving bands." BRADSHER said that he did not hear any remark by KASPER in this speech in which KASPER advocated violence or force of any kind, although he viciously attacked various public officials, and charged that they were causing our government to become more like a dictatorship.

Mr. WESLEY OWENS, Reporter, the Montgomery Advertiser, advised on September 25, 1956, that he attended the meeting at the Woodsmen of the World Hall on September

21, 1956, and heard KASPER'S speech. Mr. OWENS said that a large portion of the speech was KASPER'S account of his activities in Clinton, Tennessee, and said that there was very little "newsworthy" material in the speech. He recalled KASPER charging that the Junior League is a Communist Front organization and that the League of Women Voters has "pink tendencies." He also claimed that the Editor of the Washington Post is either a "pink" or a "Communist." He charged that the laws of Clinton, Tennessee, violate civil liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and attacked many public officials, specifically stating that former Presidents ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN and President EISENHOWER are all "soft on Communism." He charged that the federal government coddles Negroes and Jews for political purposes, and said that the Principal of Clinton (Tennessee) High School is a Jew and inferred that he has Communist tendencies.

Mr. OWENS said that the Woodsmen of the World Hall was rented for this occasion by "We The People Speak," which he described as an organization started by Admiral JOHN CROMMELIN (Retired) for the purpose of defeating a proposed Amendment to the Alabama State Constitution which was popularly known as the "Freedom of Choice Amendment." OWENS also recalled KASPER saying that he was glad to see that the Ku Klux Klan was active again, and said that he was applauded for this statement.

Speech at Jemison, Alabama, September 22, 1956

Mobile informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 26, 1956, that on the evening of September 22, 1956, he attended a meeting of the Jemison (Alabama) Citizens' Council in the Auditorium of the Jemison High School, at which JOHN KASPER and ASA E. CARTER were featured speakers. T-3 said that CARL ROEGNER, Chairman of the Jemison Citizens' Council, presided at the meeting, and introduced the Mayor-elect of Jemison, Mr. J. A. CHANDLER, an employee of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as a member of the Jemison Citizens' Council. Mayor-elect CHANDLER introduced KASPER.

T-3 said that KASPER'S speech was mostly concerned with his activities in Clinton, Tennessee. He said that he was at Charlottesville, Virginia, when he heard that the school at Clinton was going to be integrated, and went to Clinton to stop it. He knocked on hundreds of doors, organizing resistance to integration, and was jailed on a sedition charge or some similar offense, but released the next day and was told to get out of town, according to KASPER'S account. When he refused to give up the fight, he was jailed on a federal injunction and was convicted of contempt of court. KASPER in his speech said that President EISENHOWER is a liar, because he did use force to bring about integration after he said he would not do so. T-3 said that KASPER blamed the President for the National Guard being called out to suppress the segregationist demonstrations in Clinton. He said that KASPER made the additional remark that "EISENHOWER quite often lies." KASPER urged his listeners, who numbered approximately two hundred, according to T-3's estimate, to get Citizens' Council members to run for all public offices and to get into all political groups even the Parent-Teachers Associations and civic organizations, so that their influence can be more effectively felt. T-3 said that KASPER'S speech was on a highly emotional plane, but that KASPER was apparently being cautious not to make any statements directly advocating the use of force to block desegregation in schools. He said that a contribution was collected from the audience for "defraying Mr. KASPER'S expenses."

T-3 said that one statement touching on violence was made by ASA E. CARTER, who spoke after KASPER. CARTER said that he had been quoted in the Birmingham, Alabama, press as saying that if he could get up enough men, he would fight the National Guard, if that organization should be used to enforce integration in the schools. CARTER denied making that statement, but said, "When they try to integrate the schools where my kids are going, I will fight the National Guard, or anybody else."

T-3 said that between KASPER'S speech and CARTER'S, CARL ROEGNER announced that he wanted to introduce some friends, and at a signal, twenty Ku Klux Klan members in full regalia entered the auditorium from the rear, and took

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seats in the front of the auditorium. He said that they were not individually introduced and said that he did not recognize those who were not wearing dark glasses so that their faces were visible, but suspected that four of them who were wearing dark glasses were local people. T-3 said that ROEGNER and N. L. DUFFY, Vice Chairman of the Jemison Citizens' Council, seemed to know the Ku Klux Klan members.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Careful consideration was given to the use of T symbols in this report and the identity of informants was concealed only when absolutely necessary.

With respect to the TV program "The Degree of Difference," described by T-2, T-2 advised that the program was prepared on sound-movie film, 16 mm., on 9/19/56, and that KASPER and ENGLEHARDT were separately interviewed, with neither having the benefit of the answers furnished by the other. Then the film was spliced so that after McGEE asked the question, each of the men answered, before the next question was asked. T-2 said that it can be positively established, for purposes of evidence, that there was no editing of the answers given by KASPER -- that is, that it can be established that he did give exactly the answers set forth herein, and did say exactly what it is indicated that he said, with one exception. That exception is that there would be no positive way to establish, except by McGEE'S testimony, that nothing was removed from the beginning and the end of the answer. T-1 said that actually one brief excerpt was taken out of one of KASPER'S answers, because it was personally defamatory against Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL in that it alleged that a niece of BROWNELL'S was married to a Negro. He said that this excerpt was removed from KASPER'S answer to the question, "What effect do you think our current racial difficulties in the South will have on our future industrial and business growth?" More exactly, it was removed from the place just after KASPER'S statement "We have a hollow pumpkin on a pole, EISENHOWER." This latter information was furnished by T-1 on 9/29/56.

The sound tape of the 9/17/56 Wetumpka speech was furnished to and copied onto memobelts by SA SPENCER H. ROBB. Transcription was made by Stenographer BETTY LOU SHINAULT from the memobelts.

The matter of statements made by [redacted]
[redacted] to PSI [redacted]
9/18-20/56, concerning alleged violent type prosegregation

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"goon squads" allegedly headed by KASPER, are not being set forth in this report, inasmuch as sufficient information concerning [] and his allegations has been obtained to show fairly conclusively that the information he furnished is entirely false.

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The original sound tape recording of KASPER'S 9/17/56, speech at Wetumpka is available, and will be obtained and filed as a bulky exhibit in Mobile file 105-258.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description Of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
T-1 is [] []	Wetumpka Speech 9/17/56	9/25/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (written)	[]
	Montgomery Speech 9/21/56	9/25/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (written)	[]
T-2 is [] []	Telecast of "The Degree of Difference" (original film available)	9/27/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (dubbed sound tape furnished)	This report. Evidence available at WSFA- TV in custody of HOYT ANDRES, former SA, Manager
T-3 is L. C. [] [] (name protected by request)	Jemison meeting 9/22/56	9/26/56	WOODSON E. DRAUT (orally)	This report

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LEADS

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are designated for Birmingham in view of KASPER'S activity within that Division and as the report contains information concerning the activity of ASA E. CARTER, Birmingham.

KNOXVILLE OFFICE (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are designated for Knoxville as that office may desire to disseminate to the local U. S. Attorney.

REFERENCE

Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 9/21/56.

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 9/21/56.

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